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Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJIMAN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin F. Jones,	James Muir,
William Wood,	John H. Sheibley,
W. Henry Sayen,	Coe Durland,
J. Francis Dunlap,	Pierre A. Stebbins,
John L. Lawson,	Lloyd T. Rohrbach,
John Mundell,	S. S. Schoch,
John Hunter,	J. Schall Wilhelm,
Alexander Crow, Jr.,	Louis J. McGregor,
Charles B. Siner,	James B. Laux,
Maxwell Clower,	Robert Pitcairn,
William H. Grundy,	James H. Lindsay,
Traill Green,	Thomas L. Lincoln,
James K. Mosser,	Sylvester D. Bell,
J. M. W. Geist,	Matthew H. Taylor,
Henry A. Knapp,	Charles F. Barclay,
William J. Harvey,	Jesse E. Dale.

Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-FARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judge,
SAMUEL T. GRAY, of Patton.

For Assembly,
JOHN HAMILTON, of College,
A. A. DALE, of Bellefonte.

For Prothonotary,
JOHN C. MILLER, of Bellefonte.

For District Attorney,
G. W. ZIEGLER, of Phillipsburg.

For County Surveyor,
JESSE CLEAVER, of Unionville.

Says the Boston *Herald* Mugwump Democrat: "The rise in wages, or in the cost of manufacturing, is directly opposed to the principle of Free-Trade, which means that in the present system of industry goods shall be produced where they cost least." This is a frank admission and one whose force cannot escape the attention of American workingmen. Free-Trade means lower wages.

SAYS the Birmingham *Hardware, Metals and Machinery* of August 15, speaking of the prosperous condition of the colony of Victoria, Australia, and commenting on it, of course from the orthodox Free-Trade standpoint: "Every Protective tax is a hindrance thereto, and is due, not to any regard for the interests of the colony as a whole, but to the Predominating influence of the labor vote, which is the real Australasian autocrat, and which runs Victoria and all the rest of the colonies in its exclusive interests." "The real Australasian autocrat," as the result of the Protective system, is the laborer, just as he is the real "autocrat" in this country on account of that system. And this is why the British Free-Trader objects to Protection. The American Free-Trader, on the other hand, wants the workingman to vote against that policy on the ground that it does not help labor. Secretly, of course, both Britisher and American oppose it for the same reason.

A LAST WORD ON SUGAR.

Says the St. Paul *Globe*, the leading Minnesota organ of Free-Trade "reform:"

What shall be said of a newspaper..... which points to the low price of sugar as a proof of the virtue of Protectionism?

Sugar is lower priced than it used to be, not because the duty on it has been increased, but because the duty on it has been removed.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the they consume, that in, shop goods and agricultural implements. The president of the English Board of Trade says that cereals have increased in value 18 per cent. We are not prepared to admit that. But the farmers of this country get better prices for the products of the soil than at any former period. Cereals are not imported into this country. Everything in that line that our people consume is produced at home. The advance in price, therefore, goes directly into the pockets of the producers. Not so in England. There it goes out of the pockets of consumers. We produce in this country more cereals than we need, and the surplus goes abroad, bringing in equivalent values. These values have increased, because we have increased the home article by reason of opening new factories and extending old ones, and thus giving employment to thousands of people who could not obtain it under the operations of free trade. These are facts that the president of the English Board of Trade should take into consideration.

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE BANKS.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller.

I come now to make a few statements upon the most remarkable plank in the Democratic platform. They declared for the abolition of the 10 per cent. upon State banks. I have had a score or more of men ask me how the Democrats could ever have made the mistake. If these gentlemen had been familiar with political history they would never have asked that question. That platform was not made by the North, but emanated from the South. And it is the anti-bellum doctrine of the Democratic party which the South thrusts upon the North.

There were two ideas in the South before the war besides slavery-free trade and State rights. We had a great war and a million of men gave their lives, and we spent untold millions of money, and we find to-day that the only thing the South claimed to have given up was the right of secession.

The South has led the Democratic party. All honor to the Southern people. I do not blame them. They were wise, sagacious and bold politicians. They forced their ideas upon the dough-faces of the North and our people surrended. The South made the platform.

They forced the adoption of a platform which declared that protection is unconstitutional. And then they put in the clause to abolsih the 10 per cent. on State banks.

CLEVELAND'S FORCE BILL.

While the paragraph in Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance relating to a force bill is no more demagogical than the utterances of the public speakers and writers of his party on the same subject, it is a most reprehensible and undignified thing for a candidate for the Presidency to join in raising a false cry before the people in the hope of securing votes.

Mr. Cleveland knows very well—none better—that several of the features of the national election law, against which howls of Democratic objections are now everywhere going up, were invoked and actively used to secure his election.

He knows, as all Democratic leaders know, that many of the most stringent provisions of the national election law as now on the statute books were framed and engineered through Congress by Abram Hewitt and S. S. Cox, and that they were enforced in many large cities while Mr. Cleveland was President, and most vigorously enforced when the question of his re-election was before the people.

A number of the sections of the Lodge bill, that sum of all villainies in the repertoire of opposition speakers and editors, and now of Mr. Cleveland also, were simply designed to better enforce the provisions of the Democratic Hewill-Cox law, by providing some additional penalties.

It is this Democratic law which gives the Judges of the United States Circuit Courts the power of appointing election officers of the States, and, to the election officers so appointed, the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed for a number of days prior to each election at $5 per day.

This is one of the features of "Republican interference with elections" now most generally held up before Democratic voters as something that ought to cause a patriotic chill to run down their spines.

Another equally terrible clause is declared to be one that "authorizes civil officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters." This also is from the Hewitt Cox law.

These sections were put in force in Tennessee, and used with great vigor by President Cleveland's officers in various sections to secure his election. And it is to be noticed that Republicans did not object to the law; in fact, they helped to pass it in Congress, and regarded its enforcement as a wholesome aid to the honest elections.

The Hewitt-Cox law gives to Judges of the United States Courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress. Democratic speakers of high position have singled out his provision for their strongest denunciations. And yet it is a part of the good Democratic law already cited.

And the loudest outcries are over the declaration that the Republicans sought to "authorize the use of the armies of the United States to preserve peace at the polls," and peace at the polls has always been a dreadful thing for the Democracy. It is, therefore, worth while to quote the sections of Republicans law now on the statute books concerning the use of the military or naval forces about the polls, and the reader should remember that there was no effort made by the Republicans in Congress to change these wholesome provisions. Here are the terrible sections of law under which it is now widely claimed that Republicans seek to overthrow free elections:

Revised Statutes, section 4,529, "Every officer or other person in the military or naval service who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice or otherwise, prevents or attempts to prevent any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years."

Sec. 5,531: "Every officer or other person in the military or naval service who, by force, threat, intimidation, order or otherwise compels, or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes, or attempts to impose, any regulations for conducting any general or special election in a State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of an election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as provided in section 5,529."

Section 5,532: "Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the preceding sections shall, in addition to the punishment therein severely prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States; but nothing in those sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier sailor or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, is otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers his vote."

Of course, intelligent Democrats understand that the cry over a force bill is a bugaboo with which to excite and control those who can be made to believe that a national election law means the subversion of our liberties.

—Vote for John C. Miller for Prothonotary. He is the best qualified of any candidate in the field.

A CHOLERA RECORD.

The administration has stamped out the cholera. No one can fail to see that but for its promptness and efficiency the scourge would be raging in our cities now. This rapidity and energy of action constitute a record in good government which, of its kind, cannot be surpassed. The President left a sick bed, which at the time seemed the death bed of his wife to consult as to the most radical measures to stay the plague. The Secretary of the Treasury went to New York and made daily rounds of the quarantines. He summoned all the aid that the Marine Hospital service could give, brought its most efficient surgeon to New York, and with him kept up daily inspection of quarantine operations till the contagion was overcome. The Attorney-General gave opinions under which the President practically assumed plenary power over quarantines and all shipping. It was a power, too, which was everywhere recognized and obeyed. Immigration was suspended from infected ports. The great lines which carry on this traffic abandoned it because they knew that a single added misdemeanor would close our ports to them and oblige them to recross the ocean without landing.

While there was no interference with State quarantines, the supreme flag of the nation was raised over all our harbors and the resources of the Government were placed at the disposal of those who, under Secretary Foster, were engaged in stamping out the pestilence. It was the same energy at the head of affairs rallying the national forces to resist this invasion of disease that quietly but swiftly prepared the nation for war when the troubles with Chili and the shadows of an outbreak in Behring Sea broke upon us. It has proven itself an Administration of prompt and efficient dealing with the most serious questions which can confront a nation—those of war and pestilence.

Not until July 1, 1891, did the increased McKinley duty on tin plate take effect. The average foreign price of Bessemer steel coke finished I C plates, f. o. b. at Liverpool, was from January to May, 1891, 17 shillings 6 9-10 pence ($4.28) per box. From January to May, 1892, under the McKinley Tariff, the price was only 12 shillings 4 17-20 pence ($3·02) per box. The foreigner deducted the Tariff increase of $1.30 per box from his selling price. That is how he pays it.

—Mr. James Schofield says "he is a native of Belfast, Ireland, one of the best cites in the world; has three hundred thousand inhabitants all good fellows and that he is one of the best of them." That is all right, but we think the Centre county democrats have come to a bad pass when they have not native Americans to represent them in the legislature of the state and have to go to Belfast for a candidate.

LESSONS FROM ENGLAND.

RICHARD SMITH.

The English Board of Trade held its annual meeting a few days ago. The president, in his address, admitted the depression in business in that country, and attributed it largely to the American tariff. No doubt the American tariff has much to do with the depression in business there, but it is not responsible for everything. American people are not satisfied because of the depression in trade on that side of the Atlantic. They would much rather that the people and tradesmen were prosperous. But we are compelled to look out for our own interests rather than those of England or any other country. Nations are selfish; the tariff is selfish, and financial legislation of all kinds is selfish. England looks out for itself, so does France and Germany, and Austria and Russia. They would not dot an "i" or cross a "t" in measures to benefit the United States, nor would we do it for them. With this admission let us proceed to business.

The president of that board, in undertaking to underrate the American tariff, said that wages in this country had been increased only 1 per cent., while the price of cereals had been increased 18 per cent. In regard to wages he was mistaken. Our Democratic opponents tried to show that wages had not been increased at all, and that the price of goods had been increased so that the tariff was a tax upon consumers, while wage-earners were not benefited by it. But the reports made by Democratic statisticians in New York and other States show that under the McKinley tariff wage-earners were improved in condition, that wages had been increased, that their earnings, as shown by deposits in savings banks, had largely increased, and that they were prosperous about in proportion as manufacturers are prosperous. These facts answer the whole question, and show that the president of the English Board of Trade was mistaken in his statement as to the increase of wages of workingmen in this country.

With reference to the advance in price of cereals, the president of that board talked exclusively from an English standpoint and in ignorance of the condition of affairs in the United States. When the price of breadstuffs and of meats increases in England, it is well known there what that means, because they import their surplus supplies from other countries, and the advance in values does not stay in England, but goes out to other countries. Our Democratic opponents have been endeavoring to convince the farmers of this country that they are seriously depressed by the McKinley tariff in that it does not benefit them in any way, while it injures them by compelling an increase price for the goods American people to assume that, after years of public discussion of the Tariff question by the greatest and most prominent men in the land, they do not understand the difference between revenue duty on an imported article the like of which we do not produce, and a Protective duty levied on competing imports for the protection of American labor and the support of American industry. We do not propose, therefore, again to enter into the discussion of a subject which has been explained hundreds of times in these columns before, and it is only in order to satisfy our curiosity that we ask the *Globe* how in the name of common sence the Free-Trade papers can have the impudence to point to the benefits of free sugar as a justification of their own position on the Tariff question, when every Democratic Congressman and Senator from South, North, East and West voted against the removal of the sugar duties? Moreover, we have the assurance of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a Free-Trade advocate if ever there was one, to the effect that:

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power they will wipe out the atrocious Republican sugar-bounty system and restore the sugar duties. Instead of paying millions of bounty out of the treasury to sugar planters, we will re-establish the revenue Tariff on sugar, yielding annually about fifty millions to the Treasury.

Strange, isn't it, that the Free-Traders wish to restore the very duties the good effects of the abolition of which they claim as a triumph for Free-Trade? But, then, what kind of consistency or honesty can be expected from a party that ever belittles the achievments of American citizens, despises American products, and is fighting under a foreign flag to day, just as truly as it was 30 years ago, when Free-Trade, slavery and treason supported each other and fell together before the arms of true American citizens fighting then as they are fighting now in the cause of the Union and Protection? Even here in Centre county the Democratic party could not resist the temptation to show its love for the foreigner in some way and so they put one on their ticket for the legislature as though there were not native Americans enough in this county to make laws for us, they must take a man from a foreign country, it is true he is a voter and this is the home of his adoption. But is it not better to put Americans on guard. Washington gave orders at Princton "put none but Americans on guard night" and so we say when you want true American legislation, send Americans to serve you. It will be time for Centre county to do otherwise only when she has no Americans fit for duty and that will never be.

ANOTHER EROM CLEVELAND.

It is really tiresome, the reviewing of Grover Cleveland's messages, speeches and letters. Tiresome, because the same things must be said over and over again about every one of them in turn. It is coming to be a standing joke among newspaper men that whenever Grover Cleveland is announcing to speak or to deliver himself in any other manner upon the political issues of the day, a review of his utterances can just as well be written out a week in advance of his expected effort, as after what he says has been placed before the reviewer in plain, large type,

It adds very little to the interets in a campaign or to the enlightenment of doubtful voters to pompously spread before the public in the school boy rhetoric the common precepts of morality which every child learns at his mother's knee and hears repeated over and over again through all the years of childhood by his Sunday school teacher.

Yet when this man Cleveland is called upon to define his views upon this or that public question, he can be neither cajoled nor coerced into a more definite expression of them than that afforded by a paraphrase of the Ten Commandments, or of the Sermon on the Mount.

"Do you favor the abolition of the duty on tin plate and the destruction of the new American industry dependent on it?" ask the American people.

Instead of a plain Yes or No, this specimen or sesquipedalian verbiage is dealt out to them by the candidate who stands on a radical Free-Trade platform: "The [his own] theory of Tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exacting, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of Government."

"Would you destroy the new pearl button industry, the new cotton tie industry, the new seal plush industry by undoing the work of the McKinley Tariff, so far as these interests are concerned?" ask the people.

Cleveland replies: "Every Governmental concession to clamorous invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain."

The two extracts we have quoted are from his letter of acceptance. It gives a suggestion of what the whole thing is like to know that it is made up from first to last of sentences as obscure, as wordly, as meaningless as these two. That is why, as we said in the beginning, that there is nothing new to be said of the Cleveland letter of acceptance. We simply repeat what we said of his former letters, of his "Reform" Club speech, of his Madison Square Garden address. It is a crude, insipid, nauseating jumble of commonplaces, robbed of the merit they would possess under the hand of a bright and brainy man, by the stilted, mechanical balancing and piling up of platitudinous phrases into ten-dollar sentences and ponderous periods.

The letter has one prominent and strong point; and, after all, it was the main thing aimed at by its author. It is a good straddle of the issues. To those who like that sort of thing, it will seem a work of art. But the masses of the American people have a higher artistic taste. That is where Cleveland's misfortune comes in.

In 1872 the United States had 31,679,300 sheep. Under efficient Protection the number rapidly increased to 50,626,628 in 1884. As soon as the rigid protection afforded to wool and woolens was relaxed, as it was in the Tariff of 1883, the number began to decrease steadily till it was only 42,599,079 in 1889. Since the McKinley Tariff has assured wool growers ample Protection again, the number of sheep has once more begun to increase and is now, in 1892 44,938,365.

—G. W. Ziegler, our candidate for District Attorney, is a lawyer of experience having had a wide and extensive practice. If you want a capable man in this important office you will vote for G. W. Ziegler.

QUESTIONS FOR FREE-TRADERS

Is it possible that the Free-trade papers, some of which boast so interminably of their enterprise, have not heard of the wage reductions making by wholesale in the United Kingdom?

Is David B. Hill, peanut politician and *protege* of the liquor dealers, a better judge of the constitutionality of Protection than George Ticknor Curtis, the venerable constitutional lawyer and author?

Why doesn't the National Democratic Committee appoint an "investigating" committee to overthrow Democratic Labor Commissioner Peele's report that wages in Indiana have advanced under the Mc. Kinley Tariff?

Why has it not served Labor Commissioner Wadlin's report that Massachusetts employes earn more under the new law than before as it served Commissioner Peck's report, which merely did the same thing for New York State?

If Commissioner Peck is wrong in refusing to surrender to his enemies papers obtained from manufacturers on his personal pledge of secrecy, how was President Grover Cleveland right in refusing to surrender to the United States Senate papers of a similar character held by him?

Would it not have been a good thing for the Democracy if it had long ago taken the advice of the *St. Louis Republic* to "drop Peck.

Was it Cleveland's excess of "moral courage" which caused the long, unprecedent delay in the issue of his letter of acceptance?

In 1887 he had two annual messages to Congress written and vacillated for weeks in deciding which he should send in. One was written to please Protectionist Democrats of the Randall school, the other framed on the Free-Trade ideas of Carlisle, Watterson and Mills. Is it not probable that he was in the same fix as to his letter of acceptance?

Do you think free tin plate preferable to free sugar?

Which do you suppose the Welsh manufacturers would vote for if they could vote in this country?

If Protection is not "statesmanlike," why have the greatest statesmen of the age, from Napoleon to Bismarck, all been Protectionists?

Why have the Mugwumps always thought Peck an extraordinarily good statistician until he published his last report?

Who is better exponent of the needs of the plain people, Standard Oil Whitney, the Free-Trader, or Abraham Lincoln, the Protectionist?

THE TARIFF IS A TAX.

The Tariff is a Tax. We Confess it, announce it, assert it.

No intelligent man will try to deny that it is a tax.

It is a heavy tax, an oppressive tax, a strangulation tax.

So far, so good. Just at this point comes our mighty—

B U T. It is the foreigner who is taxed, oppressed and impoverished by it.

That simple fact throws a flood of light on the Tariff Tax question.

If you doubt, ask the tin-plate makers of Wales who have seen their profits disappear to make room for the American Tariff.

Ask the Chemnitz hosiery manufacturers who have been delivering goods in this market, duty paid, for less than they receive under the old and lower duty.

The pearl button manufacturers of Austria whose business has been captured by America will tell you who is oppressed by the McKinley law.

So will the cotton tie makers of England.

So will the lace curtain makers of Nottingham and the worsted manufacturers of Bradford, and the plush men of Huddersfield.

These people can tell from experience that they are opposed and taxed by our Tariff.

They are all unanimously in favor of its repeal. Every man of them would vote for Cleveland if he could.

Not being able to vote, they pay for his election and subscribe to his campaign fund.

They can afford to. The success of his policy would mean untold wealth to them.

If money could elect a President, their money would elect Cleveland.

But, thank God, money cannot carry an election against the convictions of the American people. Least of all can foreign gold do so.

That is why Benjamin Harrison will continue to occupy the White House for some years yet.

But the Tariff Tax will stand.

Our people rejoice in it.

It is a tax that protects and enriches them at the expense of the foreign enemies of American industry.

Mrs. James Harris, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in Bellefonte.

CORA, the OCTAROON

[Continued.]

himself on the board at the back of the vehicle.

He was sufficiently well acquainted with New Orleans to recognize the quarter through which they drove; and when the carriage stopped, he slipped noiselessly from his position, and lurking in the shadow, watched Camillia and Augustus as they entered the gambling-house.

He saw enough to convince him that some description of treachery was on foot, and that, in any case, Paul Lisimon's happiness was in danger.

The carriage drove off without the black coachman having noticed Joe; and the sailor had ample time to examine the exterior of the house, and the street in which it was situated.

He recognized the locality as Columbia Street.

Then, without a moment's hesitation, he ran to the quay, and got a boat to convey him on board the Amazon.

Late as it was, neither Paul nor the Captain had retired to rest.

They were both seated in the cabin, with a pile of charts before them, and the young lawyer was taking a lesson in navigation.

Joe lost no time in relating what he had just witnessed; and ten minutes afterwards Paul Lisimon and Captain Prendergills were on shore.

The captain knew the house on Columbia Street.

"Many a dollar have I lost within its accursed walls," he said, as the three men hurried through the deserted city; "but that's in our favor now, for the keepers of the house know me, and I know the trick of the door, which is a secret only confided to the habitual visitors of the house; so we shall get into the infernal den without any difficulty, and once in we'll find out what all this means, and whether Don Juan's daughter is deceiving you."

"She deceive me!" exclaimed Paul, indignantly; "she is all truth, all purity; but if the man who was with her is he whom I imagine, she is the victim of treachery as vile as that from which I am a sufferer."

Thanks to Captain Prendergills, they had no difficulty in penetrating the mysterious building.

A man, seated in a little anteroom on the stairs took their hats from them, and told them which way to go to the gambling-saloons; but at the very moment they reached the top of the principal stair-case the thrilling shriek of Camillia Moraquitos echoed through the house.

The ear of Paul Lisimon, sharpened by anxiety, told him whence this shriek proceeded. It came from a long corridor to their left.

They rushed down this corridor, and burst open the door at the end as a second shriek pealed through the building.

The result is already known to the reader.

The letter written by Silas Craig, which summoned Don Juan Moraquitos from the opera-box, was a part of the planter's base plot, and had been planned between him and the lawyer.

The business relations between Silas and Don Juan were so complicated that it was easy for the artful attorney to occupy the Spaniard in discussing them till long after midnight.

The two men sat talking till nearly three o'clock in that very apartment ornamented with the map of the United States, and communicating with the gambling-house on Columbia Street.

But the two houses were separated by a passage of considerable length, and Don Juan was too far from his beloved daughter to hear that terrible shriek of distress which alarmed every player at the gaming-table.

* * * * * * *

Upon the day on which Silas Craig, accompanied by the limbs of the law, entered the house of Gerald Leslie, taking with him desolation and anguish, Pauline Corsi and Camillia Moraquitos were once more seated in the boudoir of the Spanish girl.

The Amazon had sailed from New Orleans, carrying Paul Lisimon away from danger of apprehension—away also from her he loved.

Matters were rapidly drawing toward a crisis—within a few days the French governess was to become the bride of Juan Moraquitos.

But the wealthy Spaniard had little of the aspect of a happy bridegroom.

He rarely entered the apartments of either his daughter or Pauline Corsi, but he spent his hours in gloomy meditation in his study, and admitted no one to his presence.

Camillia was cruelly distressed by this change, yet she dared not interrogate the haughty Spaniard.

Sometimes she imagined that he reproached himself for contracting a second alliance which might lessen his daughter's wealth.

"If he knew how little I care for the gold which others so value," she thought; "if he knew how happy I could be in the humblest home shared with those I love, he would not fear to rob me of a few thousand."

The confidence commenced between Camillia and Pauline upon the day of Augustus Horton's plotted defeat had never been discontinued, and it was to the Frenchwoman alone that Camillia looked for hope and comfort.

Strange anomaly of human nature! The ambitious and unscrupulous being who could stoop to purchase a wealthy husband by means of a vile and guilty secret, had yet some better feelings left.

Pauline loved her pupil—loved her with the light love of a selfish nature it is true, but it is something that one spark of affection remained in her perverted nature.

"You are sad, Camillia?" she said, as she looked up from her embroidery frame to watch the thoughtful face of the Spanish girl.

Camillia was seated with her hands lying idle in her lap, her eyes fixed vacantly upon the river, shining through the open window.

"You are sad, Camillia?" repeated Pauline.

Camillia aroused herself as if with an effort.

"Can I be otherwise," she said, "when I think of him? When I remember that he is away—I know not where—his name branded with disgrace, a wanderer and an outcast."

"Silly child! Have I not already told you that the day which crowns my ambition shall also crown your love?"

"Ah, Pauline! If I could but believe you!" sighed Camillia.

"And can you not believe me? Do I look like one who has no will to accomplish her wish? Look in my face, and see if there is one line that tells of weakness there?"

Camillia raised her eyes to the face of her late governess with an earnest and wondering gaze.

Youthful as was that countenance, delicate as were the features and complexion, brilliant though the azure of the eyes, there was a look of decision, a glance of determination rarely seen in the faces of strong men.

There was a power for good or evil—terrible, incalculable, if employed for the latter—the power of a great intellect and an unyielding will.

"Pauline" exclaimed Camillia, "you are an enigma."

"Not so," answered the governess, her clear blue eyes dilating, her lip quivering with suppressed emotion. "Not so, Camillia; I am an injured woman."

"Injured!"

"Yes. You, whose life has been smooth as yonder river, sleeping beneath the sunshine that gilds its breast—you have never known what it is to writhe beneath a sense of injury—to feel that your whole existence has been blighted by the crimes of others. There are wrongs that can transform an angel to a fiend; so do not wonder when you see me cold, heartless, ambitious, designing. My nature was poisoned by the events of my youth. I said that I would one day tell you my story. Shall I tell it you now?"

"Yes, Pauline, yes; if it is not painful to you."

"It *is* painful; but I feel a savage pleasure in the pain. I gnash my teeth at the remembrance of the old and bitter wrongs; but I love to recall them, for the thought of them makes me strong. Have you ever wondered at my past history, Camillia?"

"Never."

"I was born beneath a princely roof, cradled in the luxury of a palace; the man I called my father was a duke—the woman, whose gorgeous beauty smiled upon my infancy, was a duchess!"

"They were your parents?" exclaimed Camillia.

"I was taught to think so. They were of the Italian race, and sprang from one of the most powerful families of the South—a family whose pride had become a proverb throughout Italy.

"They had been married for a number of years, and had grown weary of hoping for an heir to the ancient name which, if they had died without posterity, would have become extinct. Disappointed in his hope of perpetuating his noble race, the duke had grown indifferent to his beautiful wife; nay, something worse than indifference had arisen—something bordering on dislike, which, in spite of his efforts, he was unable to conceal. The duchess came of a house almost as noble as that of her husband. She was a haughty and imperious woman, and she was not slow to perceive this change in the manner of the duke. She discovered, that in the prime of her youth and beauty she was despised by her husband. The bitterness of this discovery changed her very nature. Every day she grew more haughty, more exacting, more capricious. She shut herself from the gay world in which she had been admired, and abandoned herself to a mute but terrible despair."

"Poor woman, she suffered!" murmured Camillia.

"She did. She was wronged, but it did not make her more pitiful to others when their time of suffering came. It hardened her nature, and made her merciless, as all injustice must ever do. The duke observed this gloomy silence, this dumb despair. He could not restore to her an affection which he no longer felt; but he sought to revive her spirits by change of scene, and by those hollow pleasures which are the sole resource of the idle."

"Vain solace! Poor lady, she was indeed to be pitied."

"Ay, but her haughty soul would have rejected pity as the direst wrong. The duke left Italy, and took her to Paris, where, in the midst of the gay and frivolous, she might forget her domestic griefs; but in France, as in Italy, she refused to share in the pleasures of the world of rank and fashion, and obstinately shut herself in her own chamber."

"Yet she did not die! Strange that such sorrow could not kill!"

"Sorrow does not kill. Even her beauty suffered no diminution. It was still in the full splendor of its luxuriance, dark, proud, commanding, queen-like. Have you ever heard, Camillia Moraquitos, of the secrets of Paris? Have you ever heard of the mysteries of that wonderful city, in which almost every street has its secret, known only to the initiated in the winding ways of civilized life? Three months after the arrival of the duke and duchess in Paris, an event occurred which changed the whole current of their lives."

"And that event was—"

"Apparently a very simple one; the lady-maid of the duchess was a frivolous girl, who had herself been educated in France, but who had never before tasted the delights of the brilliant capital. She was intoxicated with rapture, and she ventured even to express her admiration for Paris in the presence of the young duchess. Amongst the other wonders of this marvelous city, Jeannette, as the girl was called, spoke of a fortune-teller who had related to her some of the events of her past life, and whom she looked upon as a powerful magician."

"But surely the duchess did not listen to this peasant girl's foolish babble."

"She did! Despair is, perhaps, terribly near akin to madness. She listened at first from pure abstraction, scarce heeding what she heard; but afterward eagerly. She asked the girl a thousand questions about this fortune-teller, and finally it was agreed upon between the mistress and maid that the woman should visit the duchess late on the following night, when the duke was absent at a political assembly, and all the servants of the establishment had retired to rest."

"Strange caprice!" exclaimed Camillia.

"Grief is sometimes capricious. The duchess doubtless, was ashamed of her own folly, but she wished to hear what this woman would say of the future, which seemed so dark. What if she were to prophesy the coming of an heir to that haughty house—an heir whose coming would restore all the power of the now neglected wife. The duchess passed the following day in a state of restless excitement, eager for the coming hour which was to bring the fortune-teller.

"It was nearly mid-night when Jeannette admitted the woman by a private door at the bottom of the grand staircase.

"There was something terrible in the look of the woman who crept with stealthy and silent tread over the luxurious carpets of that palace-like abode. She was old and haggard; her yellow skin disfigured by innumerable wrinkles; her gray hair falling in elf locks about her low and narrow forehead. Her small eyes were surrounded by red and inflamed circles, and almost hidden by the bushy eyebrows which projected over them. Her chin was fringed with terribly gray bristles; her mouth disfigured by two enormous teeth, which resembled the fangs of a wild beast. She was a creature calculated to inspire disgust and terror; and seemed still more horrible by contrast with the elegance around her, as she entered the superb apartments of the duchess.

"There is little doubt that the maid, Jeannette, had told this woman all the secrets of her mistress. Her task, therefore, was an easy one. She described the troubles of the past, and fortold that, before the year had elapsed, a child would be born to the duke and duchess. On hearing this prophecy from the lips of a miserable impostor, the haughty Italian fell at her feet, and burst into an hysterical flood of tears.

"The woman saw in that moment the first dim foreshadowing of a future crime. A week afterward she came again at the same hour. This time she saw the duchess alone, and remained with her for so long a period that Jeannette's curiosity was excited. She contrived to overhear the interview.

"Once more the duchess seemed a transformed being. She no longer shut herself from the world. Gay and radiant she re-entered society; and in a few months the duke was informed that he would ere long become a father.

"On hearing this he was eager for an immediate return to Italy, in order that the infant might be born upon the soil which it was by and by to inherit; but the duchess had a strange caprice upon this point. She was determined not to leave Paris, and her husband could not bring himself to oppose her wishes at such a time.

"Within a twelvemonth from the first visit of the fortune-teller, a child was born and reared in the ducal mansion. I was that child. Caressed and indulged from my earliest infancy, nursed in luxury and elegance, I was happy, for I had much of the frivolous nature of my native Paris; but, child as I was, I knew that I was not beloved.

"I saw the looks of other women as they hung over their children, and I knew that such glances of affection never rested upon me. The duke loaded me with presents, but he never embraced me as I had seen other fathers embrace their children, and I felt that some gem was wanting in the diadem of happiness. Years passed; I grew to early girlhood, and for the first time I knew what it was to love. A young artist, who had been engaged to paint my portrait, fell in love with me, and his passion was returned. For the first and only time I too loved; devotedly, enduringly. The painter, though handsome, honorable, highminded, distinguished, was driven from that ducal mansion with scorn and contumely. What greater sin could he have committed? He had dared to love the daughter of one of Italy's proudest noblemen.

"This was the first bitter wrong of my life. The pride of others trampled on my hopes of happiness, and at sixteen years of age my breast was embittered by a blighted affection. My lover wrote me a letter of despairing farewell and left the country for America. To this day I know not to what part of the mighty continent he went."

"Poor Pauline!"

"A twelvemonth after this, Jeannette the servant of the duchess, died; and on her death-bed she sent for the duke and confided to him a terrible secret. I was not the daughter of the duchess, but a spurious child, born of low parents, and introduced into the ducal mansion by the old Parisian fortune-teller."

"Oh Heaven, how terrible. The fury of the duke knew no bounds. He was a proud man, and for seventeen years he had been duped, fooled, imposed upon by the child of some wretched Frenchwoman—the child he had introduced into society of the noblest in the land, and whose beauty and accomplishments had been his boast. He had never loved me; there was no link of affection between us to stay the torrents of his rage. That rage was more terrific against me, the innocent! than even toward the guilty duchess. He drove me from his doors with loathing, and I, the pampered heiress, wandered forth into the streets of Genoa, a beggar and an outcast. Before I reached the gates of the town I was overtaken by the steward of the duke, who brought me a pocket-book from his master. It contained notes to the amount of three thousand pounds. My first impulse was to cast it in the dirt beneath my feet, and to bid the steward go back and tell his lord how I had treated his generous donation; but a sudden idea took possession of me. This sum of money would enable me to go where I pleased. I might go to America—I might find him I loved. Two months after this I landed in New York. I traveled from city to city, but nowhere could I obtain tidings of him I sought; and at last, wearied by my ineffectual search, my funds nearly exhausted with the extravagant outlay of my travels, I found myself in New Orleans. You know the rest."

CHAPTER XXV.

THE SLAVE SALE.

At twelve o'clock upon the day after that on which Gerald Leslie and his daughter had been parted by the pitiless attorney, the slave auction commenced.

The sale was to take place in a public auction room in New Orleans; an apartment capable of containing upward of a hundred people.

At one end of this room stood the rostrum of the auctioneer, while immediately before his desk was stretched a long table of rough deal, upon which one by one the slaves took their places, while the auctioneer expatiated upon their merits.

Round this table were placed benches, on which the buyers and lookers-on lounged during the auction.

The plantation-hands were the first to be sold, and the sale had lasted for some hours when Toby, the mulatto, slowly mounted the table, and took his stand before the eager eyes of the buyers.

The countenance of the slave was sad and careworn; and, as he ascended the table, he looked anxiously round the room as if seeking among all those eager faces for some one he expected to see there.

But it was evident that he looked in vain, for, after a long and earnest scrutiny of that varied crowd, he sighed heavily, and his head sank upon his breast with a gesture of despair.

The bidding lasted for some time, and the most persevering bidder was Silas Craig himself, who sat on a bench close to the table, and amused himself by whittling a stick with his bowie knife.

One by one the other purchasers gave way, and the mulatto fell to the attorney.

As the hammer of the auctioneer descended upon his desk, thus proclaiming that the bargain was complete, a singular expression illuminated the face of the slave, Toby.

That expression seemed one of mingled hate and triumph; and, as he descended from the platform, the hand of the mulatto mechanically sought for some object hidden in his breast.

That object was the knife with which Francilia had stabbed herself—the knife which Toby had offered the day before to Gerald Leslie.

The mulatto slowly withdrew into a corner where some other slaves purchased by Silas Craig were huddled together, awaiting the termination of the sale.

For some moments there was a pause. Several among the crowd asked what the next lot was to be. The voice of the auctioneer responded from his rostrum, "The Octoroon girl, Cora!"

Again there was a pause. There were few there who did not know the story of Gerald Leslie and his daughter and every one present seemed to draw a long breath.

The Octoroon emerged from the group of slaves, behind whom she had been hidden, and slowly ascended the platform.

Never in her happiest day—never, when surrounded by luxury, when surfeited by adulation and respect, had Cora Leslie looked more lovely than today.

Her face was whiter than marble, her large dark eyes were shrouded beneath their drooping lids, fringed with long and silken lashes; her rich wealth of raven hair had been loosened by the rude hands of an overseer, and fell in heavy masses far below her waist; her slender yet rounded figure was set off by the soft folds of her simple cambric dress, which displayed her shoulders and arms in all their statuesque beauty.

One murmur of admiration spread through the assembly as the Octoroon took her place at the table.

All there had heard of the loveliness of Gerald Leslie's daughter, yet few had expected to see her so lovely.

Eyeglasses were raised, spectacles put on, and looks of insolent admiration were fixed upon the unhappy girl.

But she saw them not—the center of every eye, she was scarcely conscious of how much she had to endure. Her whole being was absorbed in one thought. Her father; would he come, would he rescue her?

When for one brief instant she lifted her eyes, the crowd of faces swam before her, as if hidden from her by a veil of mist.

The sounds of the many voices fell as confused murmurs upon her ears.

She was listening for the voice which should announce her that help was near.

But that longed-for voice did not come, and she heard instead the harsh accents of the auctioneer dwelling upon the charms which were to be sold to the highest bidder.

At that moment two men entered the building from opposite doors.

One of these was Augustus Horton, the other Gilbert Margrave.

Gerald Leslie and the engineer had passed a night of utter wretchedness.

All the ready money that the ruined planter could command consisted of a few thousand dollars, and Gilbert Margrave had only the sum which he had brought with him for his traveling expenses.

To communicate with England was impossible, though the young man had ample resources there; he had also letters of credit on a banking-house in New York, but he well knew that nothing but ready money could save Cora from her infamous persecutors.

The entire sum at his command was a little over twenty thousand dollars.

Gilbert Margrave was the first to bid.

"Five thousand dollars!"

"Six thousand!" cried Augustus Horton.

A laugh circulated among the assembly. "I guess you begun a bit too low, stranger," said one of the planters.

"Seven thousand."

"Ten!" cried Augustus.

"Guess we'll teach you what a slave sale is, Britisher," said another man near Gilbert, cutting a lump of tobacco and thrusting it into his mouth.

Gilbert Margrave's cheek grew pale; he felt that the man he had to deal with was not to be beaten.

"Twelve thousand," "fifteen," "twenty."

For a moment there was a pause; Gilbert drew his breath. For one brief instant he thought that the planter's caprice might be less powerful than his avarice. He knew not that Augustus Horton's love for Cora was full of passionate determination.

"Five-and-twenty thousand dollars," cried the planter.

Gilbert was silent. Throughout this scene the Octoroon had never once lifted her eyes from the ground; but, at this ominous silence, she slowly raised them, and looked imploringly at her lover.

It was a glance of despair which answered this mute appeal. All hope was over.

"Strikes me you're pretty well cleaned out, sirree," said one of the men who had spoken before.

The bidding continued, the excitement of the scene had become intense. Thirty, five-and-thirty, forty thousand dollars were bid; forty-five, fifty thousand.

The last bid came from Augustus Horton, and the auctioneer's hammer descended with an ominous sound.

Cora was his.

Gilbert Margrave sprang forward, as if he would have struck the planter, but a friendly hand was laid upon his shoulder, and he was dragged back by a group of Americans.

"Better keep your dander down, stranger," one of the men whispered in his ear, "our folks are not over fond of your countrymen just now, and they won't make much work of taking out their bowie knives. Let him have the gal. Was there ever such a noise about a handsome slave?"

Augustus Horton walked up to the place where Gilbert was standing, surrounded by these men.

"I've beaten you before to-day, Mr. Margrave," he said, with a sneer, "and I think I've had the pleasure of giving you a second licking this afternoon."

Again Gilbert would have sprung upon him, but again he was restrained by those about him.

"We've another duel to fight yet, Mr. Horton," said the Englishman, "and in that you may not come off so easily."

"We citizens of New Orleans don't fight about colored gals," answered the planter, turning upon his heel, contemptuously, and walking toward the spot where Cora stood, side by side with Toby and the other slaves.

Gilbert Margrave released himself from the arms of those who held him.

"I must follow him," he said, "I must speak to him. I pledge you my honor that I will attempt no violence, but I tell you I must speak to him. Life and death hang on this matter. How can I go back to Gerald Leslie, and tell the broken-hearted father that I was powerless to save his only child?"

Gilbert found Augustus standing at a little distance from the group of slaves contemplating Cora with the insolently admiring glance with which the master surveys his property.

She was no longer the woman who had scorned and defied him. She was his slave, his purchased slave, over whom the law gave him full and indisputable authority.

"Mr. Horton," said Gilbert, in a voice rendered hoarse by emotion, "let me speak to you for a few moments?"

The planter bowed superciliously. "Well, sir?" he said, as they withdrew to a solitary corner of the auction room.

"You are aware that had my means enabled me, I would have outbid you just now in the purchase of Miss Leslie."

Augustus Horton laughed aloud.

"Miss Leslie!" he repeated scornfully; "we don't call the slaves Miss and Mr. down south. I guessed you would like to outbid me for this Octoroon girl, Cora, but I'm happy to say you weren't able to do it. Had you bid a hundred thousand dollars I'd have outbid you, and if you'd doubled that I'd have outbid you still. No man comes cheaply between Augustus Horton and his will."

"Tell me," said Gilbert, "tell me, what you want with Mr. Leslie's daughter. Why do you want to become her master?"

Again Augustus laughed, and the hot blood mounted to Gilbert's cheek as he heard the mocking laughter.

"If it comes to that," said the planter, "why do you want her?"

"Because I love her."

"Then one answer will do for both of us," said Augustus. "I want her because I love her."

"No," cried Gilbert, "no, Mr. Horton. Do not sully the pure and holy name of Love by so base a blasphemy. Yours is the low passion of the profligate who seek to destroy that which he pretends to love. Mine is the honorable sentiment of the man who seeks to bestow upon her he adores the sacred name of the wife."

"You Britishers have another way of thinking to what we have in Louisiana," answered Augustus; "we don't marry our slaves. However I have no wish to quarrel with other folks' opinions; the girl's mine and I don't mean to part with her, so good day to you, Mr. Margrave."

Gilbert laid his hand upon the planter's shoulder.

"One moment," he said. "The sum which I offered just now for Miss Leslie was the extent of the ready money I possess; but it was not one twentieth part of what I can command: communication with London, or even New York, will bring me the funds I require. I ask you—as a gentleman appealing to a gentleman, upon a subject that is dearer to him than life—I ask you to do a great and generous action. Accept my note of hand for a hundred thousand dollars;—double the sum you have just given—and let me restore Cora Leslie to her father?"

Augustus Horton shrugged his shoulders.

"I would be very glad to oblige you, Mr. Margrave," he said; "but as I don't happen to want money just now, and as I've a fancy for keeping the Octoroon, I beg to decline your liberal offer."

Gilbert Margrave glanced at him with a scornful smile.

"I appealed to you as a gentleman," he said. "I was mistaken. You shall hear from me to-night."

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE EVE OF THE WEDDING.

On the night of the slave sale, Don Juan Moraquitos sat alone in the apartment which he called his study.

The following day was that appointed for the Spaniard's marriage with Pauline Corsi, and preparations had been made for the celebration of the ceremony with the splendor worthy of such a wealthy bridegroom.

Pauline and Camillia were together in the young girl's apartments.

On one of the sofas lay the dresses of white satin and lace, which the bride and bridemaid wear to wear upon the following morning.

On a table near stood a box, which contained the wreaths selected by the Frenchwoman for herself and Camillia.

This box had not yet been opened.

"Come, dearest Camillia," exclaimed Pauline; "have you no wish to see the Parisian flowers which are to adorn that beautiful head to-morrow. You certainly are most devoid of that feminine weakness—curiosity."

"I can trust to your taste, Pauline," answered Camillia.

"That's just as much as to say you don't care a straw about the matter; and that you are thinking of nothing but that stupid lover of yours, who is, no doubt, thousands and thousands of miles away."

Camillia sighed. Her face was averted, and she did not see the arch smile which lighted up the Frenchwoman's face. "However," continued Pauline; "I shall insist on your approving of my choice."

She unfastened the cord which was tied about the box; and, lifting the lid, took out the two wreaths.

They were both of the same pattern—cornet-shaped garlands of orange-flowers and buds, purely white amidst their glistening green leaves; as true to nature as if they had been gathered from a hot-house, and breathing the delicious perfume of the flower.

They were the perfection of Parisian taste and art.

"Why, Pauline," exclaimed Camillia, "they are both bridal wreaths."

"Can you guess why it is?"

"No indeed."

"Because there will be two brides tomorrow. I never break a promise. Tomorrow Don Juan Moraquitos will divide his fortune; one half he will reserve for himself and wife, the other he will give to his daughter and the husband of her choice."

"But, Pauline, how in Heaven's name will you accomplish this?"

"That is my secret. There is very little time left for my work. It is now nine o'clock, I must go out immediately."

"Go out, and at this hour?"

"It is absolutely necessary."

"But, dear Pauline, you will have my carriage, you will let me accompany you?"

"Neither; I go on foot and alone."

She hurried from the room before Camillia could remonstrate further, and the Spanish girl, bewildered and amazed, seated herself near the table, looking musingly at the two bridal wreaths.

That night Silas Craig sat alone in the office in which was the map of America.

The lawyer had triumphed over the man who had scorned him.

He had seen Gerald Leslie's proud nature abased to the very dust, and the darling child of a doating father sold to her most deadly enemy; for the slave has no greater enemy than the hardened profligate, whose guilty passions her charms have awakened.

Silas Craig was a winner in the game of life—what cared he for the dark secrets upon the cards he had played?

He was rich, and he could defy mankind.

He had dined sumptuously after the fatigue of the slave sale, and the table before him was spread with glittering decanters of the choicest wines.

This man reveled in the luxury of a palace; but he had risen from the gutter; and his low and groveling soul still wore the degradation of the foul haunts in which he had been reared.

He lounged in his easy-chair, sipping wine, which sparkled like melted jewels in the light of the shaded lamp.

He was disturbed from his reverie by the entrance of the slave who waited upon him.

"A lady, massa," said the man.

"A lady? a lady at this time of night? pshaw; why you must be dreaming."

"No, massa, me wide awake. A lady, a very beautiful lady, with white hands and rings, oh, golly! dey shine like stars."

"Did she tell you her name?"

"No, massa, but she gib me dis."

The negro handed Silas a card.

This card bore the name of Mlle. Pauline Corsi.

Beneath this card was written this warning:

"There are secrets which Silas Craig may wish to preserve; if so, he will do well to see Mlle Corsi."

Like all base creatures, Silas was a coward. The card dropped from his trembling hand, and his bloated face grew ashy pale.

"Admit the lady" he said.

The slave left the room and in a few minutes returned with Pauline Corsi.

During those few brief moments, Silas Craig had recovered from his first impulse of terror.

What could this woman know of his secrets?

Who was she but the paid dependent of Don Juan Moraquitos? He had nothing to fear therefore.

All the native insolence of his nature returned, and when the governess entered the room, he neither rose from his seat nor offered her a chair.

The impertinence did not escape Pauline Corsi. With a smile of provoking assurance, she seated herself opposite to the lawyer, and threw back the dark veil that had shaded her face.

"We shall understand one another better, by-and-by, Mr. Craig," she said, quietly.

"May I ask the motive of this rather untimely visit?"

"We will come to that in good time, my dear sir," replied Pauline, laughing; perhaps there are several motives. Suppose then, that we begin with motive number one."

The lawyer writhed beneath her calm assurance.

"I must tell you, mademoiselle," he said, "that these ain't my business hours, and that if you've anything particular to say to me, you'd better call another time. Though I should think," he added insolently, "that the governess of Don Juan Moraquitos can't have much business with lawyers."

"But the wife of Don Juan Moraquitos may, Mr. Craig."

"The wife."

"Yes, I see your client does not give you his entire confidence. I am to become Pauline Moraquitos before twelve o'clock tomorrow."

The lawyer's cheeks once more grew ashy pale. Again a sudden terror seized him. He felt that there was some mystery shrouded beneath this business, of which he now heard for the first time.

[Continued Next Week.]

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The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.
It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,
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The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist.
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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

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Also see new 180 page catalogue for 1892. Great cut of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from St. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind.
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use the
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because
it is constructed upon the best design, of the best materials, and by the best workmanship.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
834 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Strewn with the Bones of Animals and the Wrecks of Vessels.

There is a rather common, but erroneous, notion to the effect that a human body, or even a ship, will not sink to the bottom of the profounder abysses of the ocean, but will, on account of the density of the waters at a great depth, remain suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. This is an error, says Prof. N. S. Shaler in *Scribner's Magazine*. No other fate awaits the drowned sailor or his ship than that which comes to the marine creature who dies on the bottom of the sea. In time their dust all passes into the great storehouses of the earth, even as those who receive burial on the land.

However deep the sea, it is but a few hours before the body of a man who finds his grave in the ocean is at rest upon the bottom. It there receives the same swift service from the agents which in the order of nature are appointed to care for the dead as comes to those who are reverently inhumed in blessed ground. All save the hardest parts of the skeleton are quickly taken again into the realm of the living, and even those more resisting portions of the body in time are in large part appropriated by the creatures of the sea floor, so that before the dust returns in the accumulating water to the firm set earth it may pass through an extended cycle of living forms.

The fate of animal bodies on the sea floor is well illustrated by the fact that beneath the waters of the gulf stream where it passes by southern Florida there are, in some places, quantities of bones, apparently those of the manitee, or sea cows, a large herbivorous mammal, which, like the seal, has become adapted to aquatic life; these creatures plentifully inhabit the tropical rivers which flow into the Caribbean sea, and are, though rarely, found in the streams of southern Florida. At their death they drift out into the open water and are swept away to the northward by the ocean current. For some weeks, perhaps, the carcasses are buoyed up by the gases of decomposition, which are retained by their thick, oily skins; as they decay and break the bodies fall to the bottom.

It has, to many persons, been an interesting speculation as to the aspect of the countless wrecks which have been swallowed up by the north Atlantic since the churn of waters has been plowed by the keels of ships. Their number is probably to be reckoned by the tens of thousands, and the greater part of them lie in a comparatively small part of that field. If we count this portion of the Atlantic which is most peopled with wrecks as having an area of 3,000,000 square miles, and estimate the total number of such ruins within this space as 30,000, we would have an average of one sunken ship for each 100 square miles of surface. If all these crafts were at once sailing over the surface of the sea we should, from the deck of any one of them, be likely to note the masts of several others. But as they lie on the floor of the ocean the greater part of them are probably reduced to low mounds of rubbish, so that if the ocean floor were converted into dry ground, and we crossed in a railway, seeing the fields as we do the prairies, it would require an attentive eye to discern the existence of many of these remains.

It is a singular and perhaps somewhat humiliating fact that the most conspicuous and indelible records which man is making in the strata now forming on the sea-floor is written in the bits of coal and ash which are cast from our steamships as they pursue their way over the ocean. The quantity of this debris is very great, and, unlike the wrecks, it is very evenly scattered along the paths followed by our steam marine. It is likely that already, in the track of our transatlantic commerce, not a square rod would fail to give a trace of this waste from our coal-burning engines. As this material is not attacked by the marine animals, and is very little affected by the other agents of decay, it will doubtless be very perfectly preserved in the strata which are to bear the records of our time. In the eventual formation of a deposit containing a notable quantity of cinders, it may be that our successors in the far hereafter will interpret our, perhaps otherwise, unrecorded ways of voyaging.

MAMMOTHS FOUND IN LONDON.

Prehistoric Remains Brought to Light While Digging Sewers.

About three months ago some laborers were digging sewers in the neighborhood of Gordon square, a half mile east of Regent's park, London. First they dug through a layer of made ground about six feet thick. Beneath it was ten feet of yellowish brown clay containing pieces of flint and chalk. Under this was about five feet of sand and gravel and then a layer of clayey loam about a foot thick. In this layer a mammoth's tusk was found.

News of the interesting find was sent to Dr. Hicks, secretary of the Geological society, and scientific experts were detailed to make further investigations. They brought to light a considerable number of bones, and since then the experts of the Geological society have been identifying the bones and collecting information about the deposits in which they were found. They have just reported the results of their labors to the Geological society. They say that with the bones which were found in this clayey loam were a considerable number of seeds which belonged to plants that are usual near ponds and in marshy places, and have a wide range from the arctic circle to the south of Europe. These seeds, therefore, are not helpful in determining the climate of the Thames valley during the epoch of the mammoth.

The loam in which the bones lay consists of old river drift, and hence, as might be expected, the bones of more than one animal were found. They represent a small rodent, the red deer, the fossil horse and two mammoths. Of the mammoths, one was full grown; a little more has been recovered of it than two large fragments of a tusk, which must have been thirteen feet long. The other mammoth was about half grown, and the bones belonging to it are a very perfect lower jaw and some leg bones. It is probable that both animals were drowned, either by breaking through the surface of a frozen river or in a sudden flood which stranded the bodies where they were found.

These are not the only remains of the mammoth that have been discovered in England. A very remarkable case of the finding of mammoth remains was reported in 1879, when in a single pit composed of old river gravels near Cambridge the remains of more than twenty individuals, representing thirteen species of mammals, were found. These animals, besides the mammoth, included a hippopotamus, a rhinoceros, and another species of elephant. The remains of this prehistoric animal in several cases in England have been associated with the relics of man. The first on record was discovered about 1715, when "an elephant's tooth" was found with a now famous flint implement that is preserved in the British museum. Of recent years either flint implements or mammoth bones have been dug up in gravels at various heights above the Thames. In England, therefore, as well as in America and on the continent of Europe, proofs have been found that man was contemporaneous with the prehistoric elephant.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Swedish Bride.

The Swedish bride tries to see the groom before he sees her, to gain the mastery. She places her foot before his during the ceremony and sits in the bridal chair first. She must stand near the groom, so that no one can come between them.—*Exchange.*

STUMPY GREAT MEN.

They Had Brains and Intelligence, but Not Inches.

Confucius was a man of middle height. We should have preferred him short. But one must not rob a man of his inches to fit a theory. Socrates was stumpy, also St. Paul, and Alexander the Great, great only as a warrior. In stature both he and his far more intellectual father, Philip of Macedon, scarce reached middle height. In this regard we may rank them with the famous Spartan general, Agesilaus; with Attila, the "Scourge of God"—broad-shouldered, thick-set, sinewy, short with Theodoric II., King of the Goths, of whom Cassiodorus writes: "He is rather short than tall, somewhat stout, with shapely limbs alike lithe and strong." Aetius, too, Commander-in-chief of the Roman troops, and prop of the tottering Roman Empire in the days of Valentinian, was a man of low stature, therein resembling Timour the Tatar, self-described as a "puny, lame, decrepit little weight, though Lord of Asia and Terror to the World;" also the great Conde, and his pygmy contemporary Marshal Luxembourg, nicknamed "The Little" by those who admired him for making Louis XIV.

Louis the Great, who, by the by, loss his high-heeled shoes and towering wig, dwindles to about 5 feet 6. But even thus pared down to the inches nature gave him, he was a giant compared with Sir Francis Drake and with Admiral Keppel—"little Keppel" as every sailor in the fleet fondly dubbed him from pure love and admiration. Whereby a tale, if but to break the jog-trot of this catalogue. When, then, Keppel—a commodore at 24—was sent to demand an apology from the Dey of Algiers for an insult to the British flag, he took so high a tone that the Dey exclained against the insolence of the British King for charging a "beardless boy" with such a message to him. Replied the beardless boy: "Were my master wort to take length of beard for a test of wisdom, he'd have sent your Deyship a he goat."

Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse, and Mehemet ill must be content to take it out in brains, for they all lacked inches. Two of these great names naturally suggest that of another famous soldier and usurper, Napoleon Bonaparte. Le petit Caporal, as his men lovingly called him, stood about five feet (French) in his stockings, say 5 feet 1 3-4 English. In stature the Iron Duke beat him by about six inches, while the 5 feet 4 of Nelson place him midway or thereabout between the victor and the victim of Waterloo.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Italy Makes Money.

A yearly income of £20,000,000 is a handsome return to get for the trouble of entertaining strangers. This, it is said, represents the amount of gold spent in Italy every year by tourists and visitors from foreign countries. Traveling American millionaires and others contribute about a third of the total amount; Englishmen and others the remainder.

The calculation, which is made in a report on the Italian trade issued by the British embassy, is probably sufficiently correct. Italy obtains this amount of gold over and above her earnings in other ways and the sojourner in the land is the only gold mine.

He is certainly exploited with a zeal and thoroughness which it would be difficult to surpass. Perhaps the opportunity might be taken to ask that such a profitable customer should be treated a little tenderly. Neither Italian hotels nor Italian railways are prefection, nor is Naples quite such a clean city as it might be.—*St. James Gazette*

How They Devour Rabbits.

The cat always turns a rabbit's skin inside out, leaving it reversed like a glove. The weasel and stoat eat the brain, nibble the head, suck the blood, and leave the body. A fox always leaves the legs and the hinder parts. It generally bites the head off to begin with, and then skins the body neatly, as it hates the fur in its mouth. A dog tears it all to bits, while crows and magpies peck the eyes out before toutching the rest of the body.

Would you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?
Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.
Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.
Where can you get it? and what does it cost?
Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.
Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
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Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.
If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $2.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year at special rates, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

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CURES IN A DAY
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which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.
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Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials to this and every other state.
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No. 819 Broadway, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	A.M	P.M.
		WESTWARD		
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 33	4 36
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 36	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 58	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 30	5 39
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 36	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 49	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 52	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 58	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 48	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 56	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	P. M.	P.M.
		EASTWARD		
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.9	8 10	3 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.9	8 15	3 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.2	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.5	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 04
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 18
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 40
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 35	9 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 38	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	5 33	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis.			Stations	Dis.	Eastward	
P.M	A.M				A.M	P.M
5 05	7 51		SCOTIA	25.6	9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.8	Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7	Penns. Furnace	15.9	8 56	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6	Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.3	Marengo f	13.0	8 43	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5	Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 55
6 04	10 58	15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 40
6 08	11 02	16.8	Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 08
6 28	11 20	20.5	Pennington	5.1	8 10	2 59
6 40	11 32	23.5	Stover	2.1	7 58	2 1
6 50	11 40	25.6	TYRONE		7 50	2 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD,—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.10 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m, arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward				Eastward		
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
.0	5.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.30	9.20	5.45	
1.5	6.15	2.28	Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv	5.20	9.10	5.38	
1.5	6.15	2.28	Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar	.....	9.10	5.35	
5.4	6.30	2.35	Biehl f	.....	9.00	5.26	
6.8	6.35	2.40	Vicksburg f	.....	8.52	5.20	
10.7	6.48	2.50	MIFFLINBURG	.....	8.42	5.10	
12.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f	.....	8.36	5.0	
15.2	6.58	3.02	Swengle f	.....	8.30	4.5	
16.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont	.....	8.27	4.5	
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON	.....	8.17	4.46	
23.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f	.....	8.06	4.35	
25.9	7.25	3.32	Cherry Run f	.....	7.58	4.22	
27.2	7.43	3.48	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f	.....	7.43	4.12	
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f	.....	7.39	4.07	
36.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn	.....	7.30	4.00	
39.6	8.01	4.08	Zerby f	.....	7.21	3.52	
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs	.....	7.12	3.43	
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f	.....	7.05	3.36	
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL	.....	6.58	3.28	
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f	.....	6.51	3.23	
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall	.....	6.43	3.16	
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL	.....	6.38	3.11	
58.3	8.46	4.52	LEMONT	.....	6.34		
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f	.....	6.29		
63.5	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f	.....	6.19		
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f	.....	6.14		
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE	.....	6.10	2.45	

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD,—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD						WESTWARD					
12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11	
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm	
3 35	3 50		9 05		Bellefont	6 39		10 30		4 40	
3 28	3 44		8 59		Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45	
3 25	3 41		8 56		Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48	
3 22	3 38		8 52		Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51	
3 19	3 35		8 49		Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54	
3 17	3 33		8 47		Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56	
3 14	3 31		8 44		Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00	
3 11	3 28		8 40		Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 08	
3 09	3 26		8 38		Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05	
3 05	3 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10	
3 02	2 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12	
	2 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19		5 16			
	2 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20			
	2 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29		5 23			
	2 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30			
2 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24	
2 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27	
2 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30	

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 25	p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 30	a m
"	" William'port "	7 10	a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31	a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55	a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55	a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40	p m
GRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50	a m
[redacted]	" Harrsburg "	12 00	m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 20	p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10	p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15	p m
"	" Kane "	9 20	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 20	p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days	11 40	a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45	p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10	p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02	p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00	p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia	4 33	a m
"	" Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	" Williamsport	11 20	a m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven	12 15	p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'vs Phila	4 25	p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 32	p m
"	" arrive Williamsport	10 20	p m
	EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore Express	l'vs L Haven w	7 20	a m
"	" Jersey Shore.	7 48

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	11	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg "1	W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
" "2	Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
" "3	W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover, Philipsb'g	
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Mosbannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbrook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	
Gregg " N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg " S P	John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg " E P	Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines " E P	Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halees " W P	James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard " N. G.	Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion " E P	Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Golmen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Alexander Miller	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	Alfred Lucas	SnowSnow
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Unlon "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Fort Matilda

[Communicated.]

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION ON THE JUDGE QUESTION.

The "Plea for a Pure Court" in last week's REPUBLICAN has the true ring, and should have a wide circulation. The issues therein presented are such as commend themselves to every lover of good government, without regard to partisan affiliation—in fact they are strictly non-partisan.

It is unfortunate that the selection of either Associate or President Judge of our Courts should ever occur at the time of our national campaign; because at these times men are so liable to be blinded by passion and prejudice, as to fail to discern their local home duties.

At the time of the Constitutional Amendment campaign, the question whether intoxicating liquors should be sold for beverage purposes, under the sanction of law in this state, was squarely joined; and Centre County reported the pronounced majority of almost Two Thousand (2,000) votes against the business; nevertheless, the open saloon still stalks abroad in our land and adds insult to injury by turning their subjects out upon our streets, in a maudlin state of intoxication, to insult and intimidate our children on their way to and from school, which is an almost daily occurence to the shame and disgrace of our Court and its subordinate peace officers.

While these men claim they have purchased the privilege (not the *right* because our highest Court has declared that no man has, or can have the *right* delegated to him) to deal in that which imbrutes men and destroys homes.

We as citizens claim the *right* to persue our business calling during business hours and the further *right* for our children to pass to and from school without being molested or insulted by common drunkards.

Every time a Judge of our Court is chosen, either President Judge or Associate Judge, this same issue is as squarely joined as it was in the Constitutional Amendment Campaign. Perhaps I should use the more guarded expression, should be "just as squarely joined as in the Amendment Campaign."

That it is not, is because of the whiskey influence in politics. These men are willing to sacrifice their interest in all other candidates upon the one condition, that they may be allowed to control the Judges of our Courts.

In this way they are very zealous in selecting and assisting to elect their temperance friends to places of honor and profit thereby, placing them under obligations to the whiskey interests, which effectually closes their mouths, and prevents a division of sentiment on this line; and they leave nothing to chance in this matter; but place these temperance office holders where they can do no harm to the saloon interests, if they wanted to while in office.

They now propose to put one of their true and tried friends into the *one* office, that of Associate Judge, among all the places to be filled this year, where he will be the most useful to them.

I have said that the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquor is raised every time we elect a Judge of the Court, let us examine this point.—

Ever since 1867 licenses to sell intoxicating liquors have been entirely separated from the Hotel or Tavern business. Previous to that time licenses were granted to keep a hotel or public house: the keeping of a house for the accommodation of the public was always made a scapegoat by which the privilege of selling liquor might be secured—this was thrown out in this law and remains so to this day. The question naturally arises-why this change? When a change is made in law, it is but fair to assume, that it means something; and that it does not mean the same as before it was changed, else why the change. Applying this rule to the license business, we infer that the necessity for a hotel or a tavern for the entertainment of travelers and the necessity of a saloon to sell intoxicating liquors chiefly for the accommodation of tippling residents are in law entirely separated; notwithstanding the disposition of our Court to associate together.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of each County has the *whole discretionary* power to grant or refuse licenses and their action in this matter cannot be reviewed by any higher court. This is well established by at least four notable causes that were taken to the Supreme Court. One of these causes was as an appeal from the lower Court of Washington Co., for granting license contrary to the Act af Assembly, as was claimed and three were for refusing in like manner—one of these latter cases was the appeal of the liquor men in Huntingdon County in 1887, the time the two Associate Judges refused their assent to all licenses. The answer of the Supreme Court being the same in every case:—viz. "The action of the lower Court in refusing or granting licenses, which was the matter complained of, is something we (the Supreme Court) cannot review, that being a matter of discretion wholly with that Court."

This being the case, makes the election of Associate Judges of the utmost importance, a fact of which the liquor men seem to be fully apprised.

Should they elect their present candidate for Associate Judge in Centre Co. C. A. Faulkner, they will then have a majority on the bench and have full control.

The writer is not a "calamity wailer"; but has full confidence in the good sense and moral integrity of the people in meeting every crisis. The forecast that presents itself in the probable personel of our Courts after the election, should arouse every man opposed to whiskey domination and free rum, to action *now*.

It is not a question whether you are a Republican or a Democrat; whether you are a third party Prohibitionist or a Farmer's Alliance man or whether you drink liquor or let it alone. The question that now forces itself upon you, is, are you in favor of turning our Court into a machine for grinding out licenses to every comer, who can raise the fee and secure the signatures of those twelve "reputable citizens", many of whom were never suspected of being "reputable Citizens" until their names appeared on the petition and were presented in Court. If you are, vote for C. A. Faulkner; if you are not consistency requires it that you should cast your ballot for Samuel T Gray.

To those who are stumbling over the misdeeds of their party, mostly the wire pullers of their party, through the machinations of the "Bosses" and are disposed to vote for the third Party Candidate, I have to say, that you must remember that the candidate elected to this office will be either C. A. Faulkner, of Philipsburg, a retired saloon keeper, who is in favor of allowing every one to sell liquor who wants to do so, or Saml. T. Gray, of Patton Township, a farmer, a Justice of Peace, a land surveyor and wholly opposed to rum selling—a man whose whole life and business training have been a school, qualifying him for this office. All others are strictly "not in it."

It is a maxim of criminal law, and it is just as true in politics, that a man must be presumed to have intended, that which is the natural and probable consequence of his acts; therefore, if a man casts his vote in any way, that will increase or better the chances of the rum seller candidate for Associate Judge, the parties so voting, must be presumed to have intended to do, what they actually did do.

—Vote for John Hamilton for the legislature; he is a man that willl honor his constituents. A farmer of skill, a man of letters; all right on every question that interests the people of our county; has the ability to speak in our interest when it shall be required. He will make a representative our people may be proud of.

MR. BEECHER'S QUILL PEN

The soft quill pen which Henry Ward Beecher used in his last literary work is utilized by Edward Bok in doing all his editorial work on *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the pen having been presented to the young editor by Mrs. Beecher shortly after the great preacher's death.

A SENSATION.

A Nine Day's Wonder In a Small Town.

FACTS AND DETAILS FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SURPRISED MANY BUT DOES NOT SURPRISE US.

Mansfield, Ohio, is not a large place, but it has certainly experienced a great sensation.

The people are not done talking about it yet, and indeed it will furnish the subject for conversation for a long time to come, as well as food for thought.

Our correspondent, C. C. Coulter, who is a prominent and influental citizen of Mansfield and agent of the Rockford (Ill.) Silver plate Co., has furnished us with the facts and details, which we are positive will prove most interesting to our readers.

"I have a brother, Harry E. Coulter. 12 years of age," writes Mr. Coulter, "who had never done a day's work in his life; never ran ten rods in his life—indeed could not even walk fast.

"Heart disease was his trouble. Last fall he got the Grip and went down, down, down.

"Two of our best physicians treated him.

"His tongue was coated badly, had backache, urine high-colored, brick dust sediment—worst I ever saw.

"His stomach was almost as hard as a board, in fact, we gave up all hopes of his life.

"He quit the doctors and commenced using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and nothing else, and the third day was better. He is now better than he ever was in his life, can run and do violent exercise and not suffer in the least.

HARRY E. COULTER.

"He says he never felt better in his life, in fact, this wonderful medicine, he tells me, saved his life.

"He coaxed me to take this remedy, and I was troubled something as he had been, only my heart is all right. I had been doctoring since last fall to clear up my system, but without beneficial results. I have now only used two bottles of Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and feit like a new man. In fact, I am well, and I write this because I feel so grateful to the remedy for saving my brother's life and my health.

"This is the greatest medicine I ever heard of, and I am sure that if you knew my brother's condition before he commenced the use of Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, the cure would much surprise you."

We do not wonder that this remarkable restoration to health is looked upon as almost a miracle in Mansfield, where, perhaps, the marvelous virtue of this remedy were until now not known, but the cure does not surprise us in the least, for it is something which is taking place constantly in our vicinity, no day, scarcely an hour, in fact, passing in which we do not learn of it curing some one who has been suffering from nervous weakness, blood disorder, kidney or liver complaints insomnia, malaria or stomach trouble. It is a fact that this wonderful medicine cures the sick, and it is perfectly harmless to use, being purely vegetable. Druggists keep it for $1.

It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the famous specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, who has the largest practice among the sick of any physician in the United States, and who can be consulted free personally or by letter.

—Every upright moral or christian voter who believes in the temperate use of spiritous and malt liquors without regard to party should vote for Samuel T. Gray for Associate Judge. Every voter that believes that spiritous liquors should not be used at all should vote for Gray. He is a temperate man and the only candidate representing those principles that has any chance of election.

—Vote for Alfred A. Dale for the legislature, a native born Centre county boy, a farmers son, spent all his early life on a farm, knows the wants of our people and is able to draft laws in our interests.

Many have found immediate relief and permanent cure of aggravated cases of rheumatism by the persistent use of Salvation Oil. When applied according to the directions it rarely ever fails to cure the most obstinate cases. As a pain-cure it has no equal in the market. 25cts.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Street Costumes: Velvet Sleeves: Jackets: Millinery.

If present indications are verified, street costumes will be brighter colors than have been seen in many seasons, and leading houses are showing crimson dresses in several shades for street wear. These rich hues are somewhat tempered by fur trimmings, and will probably be confined to the young and slender; a class who can safely indulge in such conspicuous garb. Very large velvet sleeves render these dresses more striking than ever, and a more common place gown is stamped as stylish by velvet sleeves, vest and narrow foot trimming to match. Mixed goods are tailor-made; medium-length round basques, or in long coat bodice style with hip seams, with or without stylish little capes falling a trifle below the shoulder and tied at the throat with moire ribbon.

PLAIDS AND CHANGEABLE

fabrics are very prominent as entire costumes, or combined with plain material, striped or plaided silk or velvet, and economy or good taste may be turned to advantage by the stylish combination of partly-worn dresses. Short jackets are even more fashionable than during the summer season, and seven in ten new costumes show jacket fronts. When handsome material is used, they are suitable for evening wear, but a sleeveless black velvet "Eton" jacket trimmed with colored passementerie and worn over a bright plaid silk waist, is sufficiently dressy for afternoon entertainments. There is a great partiality for sleveless jackets in order to show the contrasting sleeves; skirts remaining so plain that almost all the trimmings is on sleeves and corsage. A rage exists at present for velvet sleeves, either in harmony or in direct contrast, but after all, the finishing touch to an elegant costume are handsome gloves which will neither tear nor rip, and "the celebrated Fontaine gloves" are proof against either annoyance, They are brought out in all fashionable colors, styles and lengths, and on the inside are always stamped "P &P." If they cannot readily be procured, by writing to the importers and manufacturers, Pings & Pinner, 384 & 386 Broadway, and requesting the address of their nearest agent, they will send the desired information; also enclose a card entitling the holder to a discount of ten per cent on the first pair purchased.

THE SHORT CAPES

now so fashionable for early fall wear, will give place to three quarter length jackets of smooth beaver cloth of rough goods, in tan, blue, green or black, usually with loose fronts and half tight backs. Sleeves are large but not high, and velvet, plush or fur sleeves are very much in favor; and even striped silk in four bright colors is used for the same purpose on garments intended for carriage or evening wear. Handsome fur, the most elegant trimming, is always the first choice, but braiding or pasementerie are desirable and attractive. A novelty in jackets is the Watteau plait, often covered with braiding, and another novel idea is a velvet or braided Eton or Zouave jacket, worn over a long jacket; the effect however is so inelegant that it is not likely to become general. Long capes continue popular and do not vary essentially from those of last season, with this difference that collars and sleeves are not high.

THE TENDENCY OF VELVET

Alsatian bows is heavy; consequently aigretts, ostrich feathers, sparkling buckles or stick pins, gilt buckles and all ornaments that lighten the general effect are most in demand. White lace and fur are again combined and entire black trimmings on white felts are seen in prominent establishments. Plaided velvet trimmings on small round hats for young people, are very gay and pretty, varied by turkey tail or quill feathers at the sides or thrust through velvet bows.

VERONA CLARKE.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

If indeed the dreadful disease should become epidemic in our land why not protect yourself in time? Every physician will tell you that a stimulant is absolutely necessary to assist in mastering the disease, and all first-class physicians agree upon one man's liquors for purity, age and reasonable prices. They refer you to Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., who will upon application mail you free of charge a complete catalogue and price list of the many kinds of liquors for sale by him. His "Silver Age Rye" at $1.20 per quart, is not equalled. His "Duquesne" at $1.25 has no superior. His bottling of Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, Gibson and Bear Creek at $1.00 per full quart or six quarts for $5.00 are all reliable and pure Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies. For sale by Shloss, Williamsport Pa.

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

For people desiring to attend the Dedicatory Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, October 20th to 22d, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets at a rate of one and one-third the first-class limited fare, from October 17th to Octocer 25th inclusive. For accommodation. of United States troops and enrolled less than twety-five, tickets will be sold at a rate of one fare for the round trip from October 17th 19 inclusive, to be good going only on date of sale, and good for return passage until October 25th

Nearly half a century of uninterrupted success in the cure of cough, cold and incipient consumption has given to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a reputation not possessed by any other similar remedy. It is a sovereign cure for all diseases of the throat and chest.

Epworth League Convention.

The first annual convention of the Epworth Legues and other Young People's Sociaties in the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in Grace church Harrisburg. November 1, 2, and 3, 1892. Six hundred delegates, besides hundreds of visitors, are expected to be in attendance. It will be one of the largest and most notable gatherings of young Methodist people ever assembled in the Keystone State. Governor Pattison, himself a staunch Methodist, will address the convention at its first session, Tuesday evening. Dr. Berry, a magnetic speaker and the sprightly editor of The Epworth Herald; Dr. Clark, an eminent divine, of Baltimore; Drs. Leak and Yocum, well known preachers; besides a goodly number of the brightest and best of the young people themselves, will speak and read papers. The railroads will sell low-rate tickets, good from October 31, to November 4. A request, with stamp, to C. V. Hartzell, secretary, Newton Hamilton, Pa., will secure order for ticket.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y Washington, D. C.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Windfield, L. L., N. Y.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise providence to remove by death Mr. Jesse L. Roming, an associate member of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christain church of Blanchard, Pa., there be it

Resolved, That in the death of Jesse L. Roming the society has lost a true member, and the community a faithful and honest young man.

Resolve, That we tender our heart felt sympathy to the surviving members of the family in their sad bereavement,

Rresolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the country papers and Christian Worker.

By order of committee of Y. P. S. C. E.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Columbian Postage Stamps.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has signed a contract for the new issue of what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps. The stamps will be of the same height as the present issue, but will be twice the width, and the illustrations will include various scenes connected with Columbus' voyage and discovery. The new stamps will be ready about January 1st.

FOR OVER THREE MONTHS

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism: so much that he was unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur Bitters cured him, and I am truly thankful to say they are an honest medicine—Mrs. W. H. CARLETON, wife of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass.

Something for the Girls.

It is said that the juice of the garden beet, of the blackberry and of the strawberry, if rubbed lightly on the cheeks and then washed off with milk, leaves a beautiful rosy tint that more than rivals cosmetic paints, and such vegetable juices are not of course injurious to the most sensitive skin.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Gabriel Fike, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Gabriel Fike, late of Benner Township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Clement Dale, of Bellefonte Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
40 3t CLEMENT DALE, Executor.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa.
Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER
UNRIVALED FOR DURABILITY
RANGE OF WORK
AND SIMPLICITY
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict
834 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells only

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
R. J. SCHADD & BRO.
Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Telephone connection.
ap15-1y

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Located in one of the most Beautiful and Healthful Spots in the Allegheny Region; Open to both sexes: Tuition Free; Undenominational; Board and other expenses very low; New buildings and equipments.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.
1. AGRICULTURE (Two Courses), and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; these courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN; and equipments.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE; two years. Ample facilities for music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE; Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction, theoretical and practical, including each arm of the science.
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Commencement week, June 12—15, 1892. Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examination for admission, June 16 and Sept. 17. For catalogue or other information, address,
GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L. D., President.
State College, Pa.

It Will Build You Up

Are you all run down? *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will build you up and put flesh on you and give you a good appetite.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Robert Brennan, Sr., and wife to Robt. Brennan, lot of ground in College township. Consideration, $4040; deed dated Sept. 26, 1892.

J. H. Holt and wife to M. Fredericks and H. C. Evans. Consideration, $150; deed dated Sept. 21, 1892.

James G. Kline and wife to Catharine P. Brew. Consideration, $300; deed dated Sept. 27, 1892

John W. Dashem and wife to Daniel Homer, lot of ground in Potter township. Deed dated Oct. 1, 1892.

John Rishell, executor, to Henry Yearick, lot of ground in Marion township. Consideration. $7578,64; deed dated April 30, 1864

William S Martin and wife to Reuben M Adams, lot of ground in Gregg township. Deed dated May 26, 1892.

W A Ishler, sheriff to Issac Crawford, lot of ground in Philipsburg. Consideration $1625 deed dated August 20, 1892.

W A Ishler, sheriff, to Issac Crawford lot of ground in Rush township. Deed dated June 18, 1892.

J W Weaver and wife to L C Bullock, Jr., lot of ground in Milesburg borough. Deed dated October 1, 1892.

Philipsburg Coal and Land Co. to John Maher, lot of ground in Rush township. Consideration. $75: deed dated May 16, 1892.

George W Ganoe, assignee, etc., to A V Jones, lot of ground in Rush township. Consideration $3410; deed dated Oct. 10, 1892.

George W Ganoe, etc., to A V Jones, lot of ground in Rush township. Consideration, $300; deed dated October 4 1892.

She is delighted with it.—Mrs. Hannah Moore, Hebron, Neb., writes: "My mother had a swollen knee caused by a fall.—I purchased a bottle of Salvation Oil. We used it and I never saw a remedy work so well. It took the swelling down immediately and effected a cure."

MARRIED.

Joseph Korman, of Aaronsburg and Vienna F. Bower, of Fiedler.

Wm. M. Emerick and Maize Morris, of Wolf's store.

Frank Hastings Whiteman and Leida E. Holt, of Philipsburg.

A. B. Wolfe and Sue Brindle, of Rebersburg.

Edmund W. Shunk, of Viaduct, Clearfield Co., and Jennie Bates, of Philipsburg.

Geo. A. Eberhart, of Bellefonte, and Hilda Deitzel, of Tusseyville.

E. J. Musser and Kate Stover, of Millheim.

David R Wilson and Emma T Johnston, of Beech Creek.

John S Lambert and Erby M Houser of Bellefonte.

Edward E Robison, of Covington, Kentucky, and Lottie Crowl, of Coburn, Pa.

William E Johnson of State College, and Mary C Wilson, of Masseysburg, Pa.

POISONED BY SCROFULA.

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

One of the most noticeable features of the National Encampment was the very orderly manner in which the veterans conducted themselves while in Washington. In all that vast crowd of old soldiers but two were arrested during the week, and they were charged with minor offenses. One veteran objected to being hustled by a policeman, resisted him, and he was arrested. When the old soldier told the Judge that he was ignorant of the laws of District regarding the carrying of weapons, he was let off when he promised to stow the revolver away in his gripsack. There was very little drunkeness among the veterans, as most of them are past the age of making fools of themselves in this manner, and the saloon did not reap half the harvest of shekels they expected. One prominent citizen remarked in the presence of the writer that if a convention of ministers of the gospel of like size could be got together, there would be as many disorderly persons among them as there were among the old vets.

GEN. DAN SICKLES MEANT IT.

The New York Sun is not kind and considerate to a former member of its staff, Congressman Amos Cummings. It prints a lengthy interview witn Amos, in which he tells what a mistake it is to suppose that Grand Army men feel unkindly toward G. Cleveland, and expatiates upon the number of Cleveland and Steveson buttons he saw among them in Washington. Among the "veteran Democrats" he mentions as appearing in the parade is Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Lower down in the same column under the same heading, the Sun prints the following:

"Dear Gen. Sickles: Your old comrades of the Army of the Potomac who were fortunate enough to hear your words last night at the reunion of the Third Corps in Washington were greatly impressed by them, and I had hoped they would be published in full, that they might reach the thousands who were absent.

"Your touching allusion to the domestic affliction of our comrade, the President of the United States, was characteristic of the affection you have ever manifested for those who served in the Union Army, while your appeal to your audience to judge between the man who risked his life for the Union. and has ever since espoused the honest cause of the soldier, and the one who did neither one nor the other, met with a response which clearly indicated how the veterans of the Union Army, irrespective of political ties, feel upon this subject.

"As a commander of a brigade of six Pennsylvania regiments in your corps, I thank you for this manly and fearless expression of your views, and I beg of you to put them in such form that they may reach every man and the sons of every man who has a royal record to defent against the slurs and disparagements of those who constituted the enemy in the rear while we were at the front. Very truly and sincerely yours. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS."

"Sept. 23, 1892."

"Dear General: The Washington Star and the New York Press had sketchy, brief reports of our reunion, but the arrangements made by the impoverished committee were so bad, as far as the press is concerned, that no full reports were made and I don't believe any stenographer was present to take notes. The chairman called to see me and expressed regrets for all omissions and shortcomings. He said he hoped to find that one of the reporters present had taken down my remarks, and if so, would send draft for revision. Ever so many thanks for your kind estimate of what I said. The men heard it, and I meant it, and let us be content. Yours truly, D. E. SICKLES."

A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Everyone fond of Hunting, Fishing and Canoeing, those interested in Natural History, Fish Culture, Rifle and Trap Shooting, and Owners of Dogs, who like to read interesting, instructive and practical articles on these subjects, should read the "AMATEUR SPORTSMAN," a magazine published monthly at One Dollar per year. Each number of the "AMATEUR SPOTSMAN" contains numerous practical articles-many of them illustrated—that should be read by every lover of the gun, and dog. Send to THE AMATEUR SPORTSMAN Co., 6 College Place, New York, for a free specimen copy.

"Handsome is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

Mr. Howells will begin in the November COSMOPOLITAN, a department under the attractive title: "A Traveller from Altruria." Those who have seen the first two papers think they will equal in interest and in their wide appeal to all classes, the Breakfast Table Papers of Dr. Holmes. In order to give the necessary time to this work, Mr. Howells has turned over the detail editorial work to Mr. Waker.

AND NOW FOR THE HOMESTRETCH.

Republicans Prepare for a Grand Spurt to the Finish.

ANXIOUS TO BREAK THE RECORD.

To Exert Every Energy to Roll Up an Immense Majority.

Pennsylvania Can Give Harrison a Bigger Vote Than Even Blaine Got Eight Years Ago, and the Party Organization Has Started Out to See That It Shall be Done.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

"And now for the homestretch" is the rallying cry of Republicans throughout the Keystone state, who start in this week for a grand, united and determined effort to have Harrrison's majority next month exceed his former handsome showing in this state and to even surpass the glorious eighty thousand majority given to Blaine in '84.

Why not make it a hundred thousand?

This has been an unnsually apathetic campaign. Democratic leaders have been boasting that there will be a big falling off in the vote in the state, and that the Republican majority will be cut down proportionately. The managers of the Republican canvass, however, do not propose to permit anything of that sort.

A Call to Arms.

There have been many conferences with State Chairman Reeder during the last four days, and he has impressed upon active men in the organization the importance of arousing party enthusiasm without delay. Republicans everywhere, he argues, must be made to realize that they should get down to work at once to make a proper showing on election day.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has set an example to all his friends in his native state, upon whom he can always rely. They should join with him in giving enthusiastic support to General Harrison. The result in this state next month will be taken as a test of their loyalty to the Republican party, its principles and all its candidates.

Pennsylvania Republicans will not fall behind while a great national campaign is waging.

From assurances received at the state headquarters this will be the initial week of spirited and aggressive canvassing in the interest of Harrison and the whole Republican ticket.

Reeder Captures Some Big Guns.

General Reeder determined to do his share toward stimulating the organization to renewed energies. For the fifth time he went over to New York in quest of speakers of national reputation from other states. He met with the same reply. Pennsylvania was safely Republican and the national committee could not spare outside speakers from doubtful states. Personal appeals and persistence finally accomplished what was scarcely expected.

Sherman, Reed and Fassett.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, consented to come into Pennsylvania at great personal sacrifices, as their dates were fixed a long time ahead by the national committee. Assignments had to be made to suit their convenience.

The northern and northwestern counties were fortunate in being nearest to points outside the state to which they were previously assigned to address meetings, and therefore captured these star speakers. Owing to their engagements it will be impossible to make any further assignments for them in this state.

Defining the Issues.

Sherman has already spoken in this city. McKinley addressed an immense gathering here, and had also big meetings at Somerset and Washington, Pa.

The Union league and Manufacturer's club's series of meetings at the Academy of Music also include speeches by Vice Presidential Candidate Whitelaw Reid, Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary Tracy and Senators Aldrich and Frye.

Meetings are daily being arranged for the interior of the state, and a corps of strong and popular speakers are kept constantly on the go.

At Work on the Ballot.

The form of the official ballot having finally been determined, interest centers now in the certification of the nominations by the state department and the printing of the tickets under the supervision of the county commissioners.

The state committees of the different parties are giving attention to the matter of getting the tickets to the various precincts. Though this must be done by the county commissioners the party organizations cannot afford to have a slip-up in this last act of the very complicated scheme of preparing and distributing the tickets.

Formerly the political managers would have had their tickets freely scattered all over the state long before this. Then there was no danger of any precinct or township not being freely supplied with ballots. Some voting places are more than a full day's riding over rough country away from the county seat. In such localities the party managers are warned to see to it that the county commissioners make early and ample arrangements to have the tickets at the most remote polling booths in full time.

Voting Schools Busy.

Following the advice of Chairman Reeder Republicans throughout the state have established schools of instruction in the new ballot law.

The official pamphlet of instructions issued from the Republican state committee headquarters is used as a text book, and voters are generally becoming familiar with the new system of voting. Sample booths have been erected and mock elections are being held. The clubs identified with the Republican State League are giving special attention to this detail work, in accordance with the action taken at the Williamsport convention.

Danger in Cutting the Ticket.

Citizens are beginning to realize that the matter of marking and casting the ballot is the simplest feature of the new system. It is only complicated and there is danger only of invalidating the ballot when either Republican or Democrat attempts to cut his ticket. Experience has demonstrated at mock elections that when a Republican tries to vote a cut ticket, or "scratch" any one of his party candidates, nine cases out of ten he destroys his ballot. Put a cross mark to the right of the word Republican wherever it appears on the ballot and you will vote the straight Republican ticket. This is a safe rule for every Republican to follow.

To vote the full Republican ticket place a cross mark in the square to the right of the word Republican, thus:

REPUBLICAN	X

Wherever the word Republican appears on the official ballot.

AS DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Grover, "the Reformer," Figures as a Political Manipulator.

The Good and Pure Prophet "Placating" the Tammany Braves with Promises of Official Patronage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Democratic organs of the Cleveland worshiping variety have had much to say about President's Harrison's management of his own campaign. Unquestionably Mr. Harrison is an able and shrewd manager, because he is a man of intelligence, experience and ready adaptation.

But who shall say that Cleveland is not blossoming as a political manipulator? We find him at Gray Gables soliciting votes by letter. We find him consulting daily with the bosses of his party. He has made three visits to New York city for purely political purposes. He helped to organize the Madison Square bench show, with which the campaign opened—that spectacular performance in which he appeared as a sort of prize animal with bovine attributes.

Although he helped William R. Grace organize the anti-Hill bolt of last May, he is now shrewdly endeavoring to undo the effect of that work. He has consulted and labored with the leaders of Tammany Hall. He has helped to stifle the opposition to that notoriously corrupt organization. He has forced his special organs to enter into an armistice with Tammany. He has pledged prospective patronage to Croker and Murphy in exchange for their votes.

As a Ward Politician.

In short, if he ever had any superior integrity or independence of character as a public man he has sacrificed it all in his vain effort to get back to the White House. No ward politician has ever gone farther to placate the abhorrent and dangerous elements of his party than Grover Cleveland.

He has rolled in the dust in front of people who today must feel their natural contempt greatly intensified, and has even humiliated himself by trying to repudiate his party platform for the sake of votes.

Mr. Cleveland had a fine training as a political manipulator and vote soliciter when a resident of Buffalo, and despite his exalted mugwump affectation he is not above playing the part of a common politician when he needs votes. But when he gets into office the practical "boys" say that he has no use for them. They have had some experience with him, too.

LOW WAGES IN ENGLAND.

Protection Prosperity in This Country Causing Considerable Commercial Depression in Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Taking the returns of the whole of the trades unions reporting during September 5 per cent. of the number of workmen are shown to be out of employment. The reports embrace 1,250,000 union workmen. Not less than from 20 to 25 per cent. of the workmen will soon be idle.

On the Clyde, in Belfast, and other places the wages of engineers and iron founders and all shipbuilders will be reduced 10 per cent. this month.

Among the Welsh tin plate makers 5,000 men are idle and work generally proceeds on day contracts only. Several of the largest works in Swansea partially stopped operations Monday last, and a number of others have given their men notice of a suspension.

In the iron and steel trades in the north of England a fall of 2s. 4d. per ton in the price of bars and plates and a growing scarcity of orders have compelled a reduction in wages of 12 1-2 per cent.

The Scotch mineral oil companies have given their men notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. In the cotton trade the Federation of Master Spinners has decided on a 6 per cent. reduction of wages.

Regarding agriculture, farmers have reduced wages six pence per day, men now getting 12s. weekly instead of 15s.

A TWICE TOLD TALE.

Cleveland Will Hear the Second Edition Next Month.

President Cleveland and his cabinet received the returns in 1888 in one of the offices of the White House. Bad news came from New York city. Cleveland frowned. "It's all right," remarked Vilas; "you will carry Wisconsin sure." In comes a dispatch reading, "Harrison is gaining in Brooklyn" "Never mind, Mr. President," said Don Dickinson, "Michigan will give you 10,000 majority."

Another dispatch was received. It read: "Albany, N.Y., Cleveland losing ground here." "You are doing splendidly in Illinois," exclaimed Norman Coleman, cheerily. A fourth dispatch was received, saying, "Republican gains in Buffalo." Before any one could speak the president struck his desk with a fist and gravely asked: "Will anybody tell me I am running well in Alaska?"

On the night of the election next month this story will equally apply, and Cleveland can vary his question of despair by asking: "Can anyone tell me I am running well in Yucatan?"

"Give Us a Change."

For twelve long years the Democratic party has been voting for Cleveland for president. Even the daintiest food, to have it served every day, palls finally on the appetite, and the stomach craves for a change. That is one of the reasons for Cleveland's unpopularity in his own party. It is tired of him. It has had him every day for breakfast, for dinner and for supper, for twelve long and weary years. As Sam Tilden cried in 1876; "Give us a change. For God's sake, give us a change."

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

A GRAND PRIZE

BIBLE COMPETITION.

Two Thousand Dollars in Prizes will be Equitably Distributed.

READ OUR PLAN.

For several years past competitions of an instructive order have been offered by responsible business houses and manufacturers in England with the object of increasing their sales and intereeting their customers in their respective goods. These contests, on account of the unquestioned fairness displayed in conducting them, have interested the best people of Great Britain. Beleiving that competitions offered by a manufacturing concern such as ours, and conducted in the same honorable manner, would excite universal interest among the intelligent people of the United States and Canada, our Company have decided to offer a Prize Competition in which our first effort will be to make it *strictly fair and impartial*. The intention is to satisfy everyone entering this competition that they have been duly credited with the position which their efforts have earned for them. We are sure that this class of a prize contest will receive the approval of parents and all those having the instruction of the young at heart. The prizes to be awarded in this competition will consist entirely of articles *of sufficient value* to be appreciated by every person receiving one as a fair reward for the efforts put forth by them. Our intention is to divide the amount to be given away in prizes varying in value from eight dollars to one hundred dollars each, and we enter into an *honorable agreement* with those entering this competition to distribute fairly Two THOUSAND DOLLARS in prizes.

PRIZE BIBLE COMPETITION.

We will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash to the first person who correctly answers the following questions: Where in the Bible do the following three words first appear? 1, RAIN; 2, BREAD; 3, MILK. The second person answering correctly will receive Seventy-five Dollars in cash. The third person sending correct answer will receive Fifty Dollars in cash. The next ten will each receive an elegant Coin Silver (hunting case) Watch. The next ten will each receive a first-class pair of Opera Glasses.

LAST PRIZES.—The thirty-three persons sending the thirty-three answers which are received *last* will receive duplicates of the prizes that aae awarded for the first and middle thirty-three correct answers, the last correct answer receiving the One Hundred Dollars, the next to the last the Seventy-five Dollars, and so on until the thirty-three prizes for the thirty-three correct answers have been awarded.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—A prize consisting of an elegant Ladies' or Gentleman's Watch will be given to the person sending the first correct answer which is the first received from their State or Province.

CONDITIONS:

Answers must be accompanied with fifteen Unised States two-cent postage stamps for one package of PEARLIFOAM, which is the latest scientific discovery for cleansing and preserving the teeth. Our object is to introduce and attract attention to Pearlifoam, which is the only preparation whose manufacturers are willing to offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* to any dentist who can show that it contains anything injurious to the teeth. A mouthful of pearly white teeth is the sure result of its constant use. It is recommended by the leaders of the dental professian everywhere; ask your dentist what he thinks of it. Pearlifoam is sent by mail, postpaid, and free of customs duty.

AWARD OF PRIZES.—Ten of the leading ministers of our city will be invited to attend and assist in the award of the prizes.

Be sure and send your answer to-day. You may receive a valuable prize for your trouble. Address,

EXQUISITE TOILET MFG. CO.,

37 2t 170 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Canada.

AGENTS We want one in every town to handle the DEALERS

JACK FROST FREEZER.

A Scientific Machine made on a Scientific Principle. Save their cost a dozen times a year. It is not mussy or sloppy. A child can operate it. Sells at sight. Send for prices and discounts.

29 Murray St., NEW YORK.

Makes Ice Cream in 30 Seconds.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

Iron City College.

NORTHWEST CORNER PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address,

36 8t J. C. SMITH'S SONS.

GENERAL REEDER'S INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BALLOT LAW

An Important Communication to Republicans of Pennsylvania.

A WARNING ABOUT THE TICKET.

Concise Explanation of How to Vote on the New Ballot System.

What Is Done by the Voter, the Election Officers, Watchers and Others Who Have to Do with the Election from the Time a Citizen Presents Himself at the Polls to Vote Until the Ballots Are Counted and the Result Is Announced.

Chairman Frank Reeder, of the Republican state committee, has issued from the party headquarters in Philadelphia, a book of "instructions to voters under the new ballot law, together with a statement of their qualifications and duties."

"In issuing these instructions regarding the new election law," said General Reeder, in commenting on what is being done to enlighten citizens on the new method of voting, "we had a full realization of the difficulty in comprehending the new system of elections, that must necessarily be experienced by citizens who have not had an opportunity to thoroughly study the law. We have tried to make our digest concise and comprehensive. I believe a close reading of the instructions will make clear all the requirements of the law that directly concern the voter on election day. There have been so many digests and explanations of the law issued from various sources that Republicans will do well to follow these instructions to avoid confusion, and, possibly, trouble after the election.

Chairman Reeder's Warning.

"There is a matter to which I desire to call special attention. It relates to the preparation and printing of the ballot by the county commissioners. There have been sent out from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth to every county in the state specimen ballots, prepared in accordance with the form that would be issued to voters in the first legislative district in the city of Philadelphia. This is apt to lead to mistakes in the printing of tickets for counties other than Philadelphia, where a different form must be followed.

In Philadelphia, the candidates for different county offices are nominated in separate conventions. Therefore, in Philadelphia, there must be a separate group on the official ballot for each county officer to be voted for, and a cross mark must be made on the ballot for each county office.

"In other parts of the state, where nominations for more than one county office are made in one convention, all such nominations are included in one distinct group on the official ballot. The party name is placed at the head of the group. A cross mark put opposite the word "Republican," which is placed over this group of county nominations, would mean that the voter desired to cast his ballot for all the Republican nominees on such county ticket.

A Sample Republican Ballot.

"I have had prepared a sample ballot which is being issued from the Republican state committee headquarters to the county chairman and others for the instruction of voters. At the head of the ballot I have had printed these words:

"'TO VOTE THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET, PUT A CROSS (X) IN THE SQUARE TO THE RIGHT OF THE WORD "REPUBLICAN" WHENEVER IT OCCURS IN THE FIRST COLUMN; in other words, as many crosses as there are groups in the Republican column—the word "Republican," as often as it may occur, indicating the beginning of a distinct Republican group. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket. Republican voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instructions), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ballot may be invalidated.'"

For the convenience of all who will have to do with elections, General Reeder has had his comprehensive little digest divided into seven chapters, entitled as follows:

"When Elections to be Held," "Qualifications of Voters," "Manner of Voting," "Inside of Guard Rail," "Inside the Voting Shelf or Compartment," "Preparation of Ballot" and "Penal Offenses."

Here are the chapters in the order given:

I.
ELECTIONS.

Showing When General and Local Elections Shall be Held.

a.—GENERAL ELECTIONS.
Tuesday next following first Monday of November.

b.—LOCAL ELECTIONS.
On the third Tuesday of February, and for special purposes may be ordered by the governor and the courts on other days.

c.—POLLS.
To be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

II.
QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Those Who Can and Those Who Cannot Vote Under the New Law.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside.

Every male citizen twenty one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

a. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

b. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the state he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

c. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. A minor becomes of age on the day prior to the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

d. If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

e. If the name of the voter is not upon the registry list he cannot vote unless he make proof of his right to vote, as heretofore required by law.

f. The law relating to right of challenge and to proof of right to vote remains as heretofore. Challenge should be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it.

g. Naturalization certificates issued by the courts must be produced to the board and are conclusive if genuine.

h. The voter is disqualified if he has agreed to receive or receives any valuable consideration for his vote; or has a wager or bet pending on the election; or has been convicted of a willful violation of the election laws, or has promised to give any voter a valuable consideration for voting or withholding his vote.

III.
MANNER OF VOTING.

The Citizen Presents Himself, Claiming the Right to Vote.

Besides the election officers and supervisors authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than FOUR voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed inside of the enclosed space at one time and not more than TEN outside that space.

Specimen ballots and cards of instruction can be obtained from the election officers upon request.

The person desiring to vote will

a. Enter the room and remain outside the chain or guard rail. When his turn arrives he shall first give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots.

b. The officer will thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice.

c. If the voter's name is upon the BALLOT CHECK LIST, the inspector or clerk in charge of the said list will repeat the name.

d. The voter will then enter the space inclosed by the guard rail, unless his right to vote be challenged.

e. If challenged by a qualified citizen he shall remain outside the guard rail until his right to vote is determined, but he may be challenged any time before the vote is cast. It is recommended, however, that challenges be made before the voter enters the guard rail, or before he receives his ballot. His right to vote shall be established in the manner heretofore provided by law.

f. If his right to vote be established his name will be entered upon the voting and check lists.

IV.
INSIDE THE GUARD RAIL.

How the Ballots are Given to the Voters.

The voter having the right to vote will enter within the guard-rail.

a. The election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach one from the stub and give it to the voter.

b. The said officer shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside of the ballot shall be the only words visible, AND IT CANNOT BE VOTED UNLESS SO FOLDED.

a. Only ONE BALLOT shall be given to a voter, unless he inadvertently spoils it, when he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one.

d. Upon his receiving the ballot the check-list shall be marked by election officers, and the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by guard-rail, retire to one of the VOTING SHELVES OR COMPARTMENTS.

a. Only OFFICIAL BALLOTS can be voted, and any ballot other than a sample ballot, appearing to have been obtained otherwise than provided by the Act, shall be sent to the District Attorney for his official action.

V.
INSIDE THE VOTING SHELF.

Regulations Regarding the Compartment in Which the Ballot Is Marked.

The voter, upon entering the voting shelf or compartment, must prepare his ballot.

a. To assist him in preparing his OFFICIAL ballot he may mark a SAMPLE BALLOT before going to vote and take it with him into the voting compartment to copy from in preparing his official ballot. He must vote the OFFICIAL BALLOT ONLY.

b. Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment or shelf.

c. No voter will be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed in the preparation of his ticket; nor to remain in such compartment more than THREE MINUTES if all the compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to vote.

d. If any voter declares to the judge of election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, by reason of disability, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment. THERE IS NO PROVISION IN THE LAW WHICH REQUIRES THE VOTER TO DEFINE HIS DISABILITY OR WHICH GIVES THE JUDGE OF ELECTION ANY DISCRETION TO REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE, made because of alleged "disability."

e. A voter who shall, except as above stated, allow his ballot to be seen with an APPARENT INTENTION of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall WILFULLY violate any provision of the act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

f. No person within the election room shall electioneer or solicit votes, or shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or endeavor to induce any voter BEFORE depositing the ballot to show how he marks his ballot.

VI.
PREPARATION OF BALLOT.

Explicit and Important Directions for Marking the Ticket.

a. If the voter desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for ALL the candidates on the Republican ticket, he can do so by making a cross mark, thus X, in the square or margin OPPOSITE and to the RIGHT of the word REPUBLICAN at the head or top of each Republican group. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in such Republican group, and will be counted as one vote for EACH Republican candidate named. EACH GROUP IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN MUST BE SIMILARLY MARKED WITH A CROSS.

b. This year (1892) there will be the following groups in the Republican ticket, to wit: 1. State ticket, embracing candidate for Supreme Court Judge, two candidates for Congressmen at Large, and thirty-two candidates for Electors. 2. Candidate for Congress. 3. Candidate for State Senator (where such official is to be elected) 4. Candidate or candidates for Representative. 5. Candidate for Judge (where such official is to be elected). 6. County candidates. To vote the full Republican ticket, a cross must be made for each of these groups. A SINGLE CROSS AT THE TOP OF THE TICKET SIMPLY VOTES FOR THE STATE TICKET, or those in the first group. Such a ballot would not be counted for the candidates for Congress, State Senator, &c. [In the city and county of Philadelphia separate conventions are held to nominate the several candidates on the county ticket. For each county office, therefore, there is a separate group on the official ballot. In the other counties, however, where the same convention nominates ALL THE COUNTY CANDIDATES, the latter are included in a single group. In other words, the number of Republican certificates of nomination determine the number of Republican groups.—Section 14.]

c. If the voter desires he can make a cross mark in the square opposite and to the RIGHT of each of the candidates for EACH office to be filled in the Republican column, and his vote will be counted as one vote for each candidate so marked.

d. If the voter adopts the plan of marking a cross to the RIGHT of each candidate he should be careful not to miss a name, as a name not crossed would not be counted.

How to Vote a Straight Ticket.

e. The simple method, where the voter desires to vote the "straight" or whole ticket, is to place a cross mark to the RIGHT of the party name at the head or top of each group in the Republican column. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket; Republican voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ballot may be invalidated.

f. Where a Democrat desires to vote for a candidate on the Republican ticket, say for Representative in the General Assembly, he can put an X at the head of each group in the Democratic column, except the Representative group, and if there are, say, two Representatives to be elected, he can put an X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the Democratic group, and another X opposite the name of one Representative nominee in the Republican group. In other words, so far as he votes a straight ticket he MARKS THE GROUPS, and where he desires to "cut" his ticket he MARKS THE NAMES of the NOMINEES.

g. Crosses must be marked in the APPROPRIATE MARGIN OR PLACE ONLY, and always at the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the party column.

h. If a voter marks MORE NAMES than there are persons to be elected to an office his vote shall not be counted FOR SUCH OFFICE.

FOR EXAMPLE.—The voter marks a cross to the right of the first group in the Republican column. This mark would indicate one vote for EACH and EVERY NAME printed in that group, to wit, THIRTY-TWO CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, TWO CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE, AND ONE CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. This year two congressmen-at-large are to be elected. If the voter, after having placed a cross mark at the top of the group and to the right of the word "Republican," should desire to vote for the Democratic candidate for that office and should place a cross mark opposite and to the right of each of their names, his vote for congressmen-at-large would not be counted for either party, because he would by so marking vote for FOUR instead of TWO candidates.

i. The voter MUST NOT CROSS OUT ANY NAMES upon the ticket, NOR COVER A NAME WITH A "STICKER" OR "PASTER," except in the case referred to in the next section.

j. When a candidate has died or withdrawn, and a substituted nomination is made after the ballots are printed, the new name will be printed upon a "sticker," which should be pasted OVER to cover the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate. The voter should, in placing the "sticker" over the name of the candidate so deceased or withdrawn, use GREAT CARE so as not to cover MORE THAN the ONE NAME. Under no other circumstances can a "sticker" be pasted over a name, or be placed in the Republican column.

k. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the VOTER MUST fold his ballot without displaying the marks made by him, in the SAME WAY it was folded when handed to him by the ELECTION OFFICER, and keep it folded until he has voted.

l. After leaving the voting shelf, and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box.

m. This officer, WITHOUT UNFOLDING the ballot, shall NUMBER IT in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot, immediately to the left of the folding line, and then shall fold the corner so as to cover the number, and paste it down so that the number cannot be seen and deposit it in the ballot box.

n. The voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot.

o. No voter, not an election officer, shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help, as hereinbefore stated.

VII.
PENAL OFFENSES.

Violations of Provisions of the Act That Are Punishable.

1. Allowing the ballot to be seen, with APPARENT intention of showing marks.
2. Casting, or attempting to cast, an unofficial ballot, or one improperly obtained.
3. Interfering with voters.
4. Inducing voters to show ballots.
5. Uncovering numbers.
6. Defacing, destroying, or removing official lists of candidates, cards of instruction, specimen ballots, or supplies for marking.
7. Hindering voters.
8. Filing false certificates, papers, or letters.
9. Signing nomination papers when not qualified.
10. Forging indorsements to ballots.
11. Destroying, defacing, or delaying the delivery of ballots.
12. Willful or negligent non-performance or misperformance of official duty.
13. Willful misfeasance of printers of ballots.
14. Appropriation or improper disposition of ballots by printers.
15. Having ballots in possession, other than sample, outside of voting room.
16. Counterfeiting official ballots or having counterfeits in possession. This section does not apply to sample ballots.
17. Violating any provision of the act.

A PRIZE HEN PARTY.

If three hundred hens lay three hundred eggs in three hundred days, how many hens will it take to lay one hundred eggs in one hundred days? To the first person answering the above problem correctly the publisher of the LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY will give an elegant Upright Piano valued at $325 or its equivalent in cash, as preferred. To the second person will be given an elegant Safety Bicycle, valued at $125, or its equivalent in cash. To the third person, a handsome Gold Watch, valued at $75, or its equivalent in cash. The next fifty persons sending correct answers will each receive a prize, valued at from twenty five dollars to five dollars. Prizes awarded in the U. S. will be sent free of duty. Contestants must enclose with their answer a U. S. Postal Note for thirty cents, (or fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps) for one months' trial subscription to the LADIES' PICTORIAL, WEEKLY, which is one of the handsomest and best ladies' weekly publications on this continent; the object in offering this prize contest is to introduce it to new families, and increase its permanent subscription list. We guarantee that prizes will be awarded strictly in order of merit. The date of postmark on letters is given precedence so that persons living at a distance have just as good an opportunity of securing a valuable prize. Address, LADIES' PICTORIAL CO., "E." Toronto, Canada.

TABLE TALK FOR OCTOBER.

The bracing of October always has a tendency to put a sharp edge on the appetite; and who grumbles at it? Possibly may be those whose appetites are at all times too sharp to suit their pocket;—don't read TABLE TALK! To our readers generally, however, we can safely advise the reading of this appetizing magazine; while to the housewife in particular, we can just safely assert that the dollar-a year she will pay for subscription thereto will return to her ten-fold before the year is up. Indeed she will very likely find that result in one department alone—namely, the three pages of menus for each day in every month. As a household magazine TABLE TALK is invaluable. Published by the Table Talk Publishing Co., 1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. $1.00 a year, single copy 10 cents.

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It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

"HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION."

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of "HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION," a unique campaign document issued by the Republican National Committee. It is a beautiful booklet, containing a record of Harrison's Administration, with full-page portraits of the presidential candidate taken from the National "Cyclopedia of American Biography," and is a clear and comprehensive summing up of what Harrison's Administration stands for. Being taken from a standard work, which is written without partialiaty or prejudice, it is information which everybody, regardless of political creed, will be glad to have and keep. Local clubs will do well to see that it has a thorough distribution among all classes of voters. If every Republican will see that a copy is placed in the hands of some undecided voter, it will be of great advantage to the Republican cause.

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VERY YOUNG.

Judge's Library for September shows a very picturesque and happy little darky makign a mid-day meal of the ever-present watermelon. This number of the *Library* will especially please the children. What number, in fact, does not? And it is filled with all those oddities that the great artists are so skillful in depicting. Never was so much laughter put in pages for such a moderate amount as in *Judge's Library*. Every news-dealer handles it, and if he does not, he can make investment then by sending ten cents to the Judge Publishing Co., 110 Fifth avenue, Ney York.

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TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, Dr. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee st., Utica, N. Y. 24 4t

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A TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE OFFER.

Frank Leslie's Weekly, ever enterprising, offers $200 to the subscriber who guesses nearest to the plurality which the candidate for the Presidency may receive. This means the plurality of the popular vote, and not the electoral vote. *Frank Leslie's Weekly* contains nearly every week great front-page cartoon, which quite equal those of its lively contemporary, the *Judge*. In illustrating the news events of the week in its highest possible artistic manner, and in giving also the latest pictures of foreign events, it fills a want that no other weekly in the country does. *Frank Leslie's* will be sent for five weeks for 50 cents. This includes the privilege of guessing on the plurality.

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We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

An open letter to women. No. 1.

Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women:

"When my baby was born, five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound*, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."

Mrs. A. Detwiler.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

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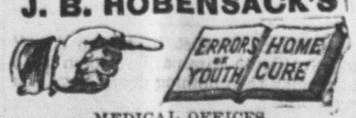

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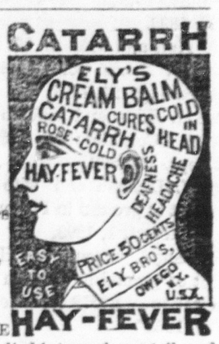

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Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.
WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.
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A CLEVER SCHEME NEATLY BLOCKED

General Reeder Completely Spoils a Deep Democratic Game.

A Conspiracy to Take Advantage of the Republican Organization.

Although Advance Information About the Printing of Tickets Was Secretly Furnished the Democratic State Committee, Chairman Reeder, After Exploding the Facts, Takes Heroic Measures to Protect the Interests of the Republican Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

The sensation of the present campaign in this state has been the bold charge by State Chairman Reeder that Democratic officials at Harrisburg have been conspiring to give the Democracy an advantage in the printing of tickets for the coming election in the hope of carrying the state for Cleveland.

Whether there has been anything criminal in the action of any public officials or not does not detract from the importance of the disclosures that have been made. The fact remains that the general has had to resort to heroic measures to insure the distribution of the official ballot in every county in the state, Republican as well as Democratic. His suspicions that the county commissioners in Democratic counties were receiving advance information about the ballot were confirmed by A. Nevin Pomeroy, editor of the Franklin Repository.

Charges Under Oath.

Editor Pomeroy's story of how he discovered the plot is best told in this statement under oath:

"State of Pennsylvania and county of Philadelphia, ss.: A. Nevin Pomeroy, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is a resident of Chambersburg, in the county of Franklin, state of Pennsylvania, and is the editor and proprietor of The Franklin Repository, a daily and weekly journal published in that borough; that on the 6th day of October deponent was in the city of Harrisburg and was met by W. Hayes Grier, superintendent of public printing, who evidently mistook deponent for a clerk in the state department, whom deponent is said to resemble; the said Grier congratulated the deponent on the good work 'you are doing in the state department,' and then he read me a letter he had just written to J. Marshall Wright, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Pennsylvania. In this letter said Grier stated that the ballot would be twenty-two inches wide by fifty-two inches long, and that Hon. William F. Harrity, secretary of the commonwealth, would hold it back until Oct. 26 before officially certifying it to the various county commissioners, as provided in the Baker ballot bill, which requires the secretary of the commonwealth to certify nominations to the county commissioners at least ten days prior to the election, which delay would prevent the Republican counties from getting the form and the list of nominations in sufficient time to have ballots printed.

"In the said letter the said Grier further urged the said Chairman Wright to cause personal letters to be written to all county commissioners in Democratic counties, requesting them to make arrangements with E. K. Myers, Democratic state printer, to have their orders filed at once and they would be given the preference, as State Printer Myers had made arrangements with all the large printing offices to print the tickets for Democratic counties only, and that, as the country printing offices had not the facilities to print the ticket in its present shape, the Republican counties would be prevented from getting any tickets, and that the state could thus be carried for the Democratic party.

"Deponent thereupon asked Grier what effect this would have in the Republican counties of the state, to which Grier replied: 'If we can prevent Republican county commissioners from getting their tickets printed they cannot hold any election. Mr. Harrity says special elections can be ordered afterwards for county officers; but the national and state elections will then be over and Pennsylvania carried for Cleveland.'

"The above is the substance of the conversation which deponent had with said Grier, and as deponent parted from him, said Grier remarked: 'Keep up the good work in your department, and our scheme will go through all right.'"

A. NEVIN POMEROY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 7th day of October, 1892.

[Seal.] J. WALTER ZEBLEY, Notary Public.

Reeder Hits from the Shoulder.

In commenting upon Mr. Pomeroy's affidavit, General Reeder said:

"The disclosures made by Mr. Pomeroy confirm suspicions which I have entertained for more than a week that there has been some political motive back of the very peculiar behavior of the officials connected with the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. When the secretary of the commonwealth first sent out a form of ballot for the information of the voters, one was prepared which was most obviously contrary to the requirements of the law, and it required some days of earnest effort before a hearing could be obtained at which to submit the objections to that form. Had that ballot been used according to the instructions printed thereon by the secretary of the commonwealth, the voters of the state casting straight Republican ballots would not have been counted as voting for members of congress, senators or members of the legislature.

He Was Surprised.

"When the second ballot was given out, containing three columns—Republican, Democratic and Prohibition respectively—I noticed with some surprise that the nominees of the other parties which had filed nomination papers were omitted from the ticket. Inasmuch as the names of these nominees were at the secretary's hand at the time that the ballot was prepared, it appeared to me that that was the proper time for him to determine the question as to how the names of all the candidates placed in nomination by nomination papers were to be arranged on the ticket. I know that that question was considered by the attorney general, and that he recognized the importance of deciding whether the names should all appear in one column or whether each ticket should be given a column by itself. If it was not then decided officially by the attorney general it seems perfectly clear that it should have been definitely fixed at that time so that the county commissioners, who had charge of the duty of providing ballots, could have taken the necessary steps to perform their duty.

"I am more than ever convinced that that action by the officials in the executive department was one of the steps in the conspiracy intended to defraud the majority party in this state of the opportunity of voting this year.

"The interview between Mr. Grier and Mr. Pomeroy shows that the state officials had been in communication with Chairman Wright, of the Democratic party, not merely informing him of the action of the department, but confidentially advising him as to the best method of taking advantage of this early information."

Denials of No Avail.

Frantic efforts have been made by Secretary Harrity, Attorney General Hensel, Superintendent of Public Printing Grier, Democratic State Chairman Wright and others to discredit or discount the statements made by Editor Pomeroy. The publication, however, of the letter which Superintendent of Printing Grier sent to State Chairman Wright, urging him to make personal appeals to commissioners in Democratic counties to promptly make contracts with State Printer Meyer for the printing of the ballots, fully confirmed the important charge made by Editor Pomeroy.

As soon as Chairman Reeder was convinced of what was going on he resolved on prompt and energetic steps to thwart the scheme. He determined to personally supervise, where it was thought necessary, the printing of all the tickets. Under the law, the county commissioners, when the nominations have been certified to them by the secretary of the state, contract for the printing of the official ballots.

In order that there would be no opportunity for delay in the printing of the ballots in Republican or Democratic counties, General Reeder at once dispatched a corps of clerks to Harrisburg. They took the state department by storm.

Getting Up Duplicate Lists.

They immediately got to work copying the names of all candidates throughout the state that were on file with the secretary of the commonwealth. This information is now at the disposal of the county commissioners, who may desire to facilitate the work of printing the tickets by having the forms set up by the printer in advance of the official certification from the state department.

Chairman Reeder has also demonstrated that a perfectly legal ballot can be printed in a much smaller size than the proposed fifty-two inch ticket. By removing "leads" and otherwise condensing the ballot, bringing the types closer together, the tickets can be considerably reduced in size.

A Warning to Commissioners.

The Republican state chairman warns all Republican county commissioners not to be misled by any reports about the ballot law being declared unconstitutional. While it is announced that a decision on this question from the supreme court may be looked for some time before election day, it is not the intention of the Republican organization to be caught napping by any scheme that may be set up by the opposition. No one connected with the Republican state committee has any idea of obtaining a decision from the supreme court declaring the new election law unconstitutional. There have been several efforts in this direction by both Democrats and Republicans, in different parts of the commonwealth, but they have been unsuccessful.

The Republican state committee proposes to see to it that the full supply of official ballots under the new law is properly distributed in every county of the state in time for election. No tricks or plots of a desperate Democracy will avail in seeking to prevent this.

CLEVELAND AND PENSIONS.

Why Grover is Supported by the Old Rebel Editors.

They Are Telling Their Southern Constituencies That Their "National Burdens Will be Lightened" by His Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The old rebel newspapers in the south are making their great fight for Cleveland on his "splendid pension record," as most of them term it. They tell their readers—and with Adlai "in their midst" they no doubt speak with inside knowledge—that if the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket prevails in this campaign the south need have no fear on the pension question. They promise that the "national burden will be lightened, or, at least, will not be increased, as it is pretty sure to be if the Republicans retain their hold on the people's treasury."

Mr. Stevenson himself has not had much to say during his tour of the cotton states regarding pensions, realizing perhaps the extreme delicacy of the subject from the Cleveland standpoint, but the southern editors, understanding better how to make votes for their party, are not hesitating to make a strong fight on this issue. They ignore the ridiculous force bill almost entirely, and give much valuable thought to what they regard as the burning question.

The southern editors must be given credit for superior wisdom, for on no other issue can the south be kept solid for the Cleveland-Calhoun party, and there are signs that even this may fail them this year. The vote in Alabama is an important straw which indicates how the southern breezes are blowing.

At the same time the party of disloyalty and calamity is endeavoring to keep the south solid for Cleveland because of his unfriendliness to the soldiers who wore the blue and saved the Union. Whatever effect this unpatriotic electioneering method may have in the south it promises to keep the north solid for the party of progress and patriotism and insure the triumph of Harrison and Reid.

A "Mysteriously Disappeared" Man.

What has become of Frank Hurd, the rip-roaring free trader, who suddenly burst forth the other day with a long speech, in which he vehemently declared that the Democrats must fight this year on a square free trade issue? Since he made that speech he has vanished from the sight of men. Is it possible that the party managers have cast the gifted orator into a dungeon cell, there to be confined until this year's cruel war is over? Certainly Hurd is a dangerous man to be allowed to be at large at such a time as this.—Albany Express.

SIDE LIGHTS ON CLEVELAND

Republican and Democratic Comment on the Prophet.

What a Close Scrutiny of the Man Discloses.

Traits in the Character of the Sage of Gray Gables, the Greatest American Office Seeker of the Nineteenth Century.

One of the most truthful and graphic pen pictures of Grover Cleveland that has ever been drawn is from the pen of Joseph O'Connor, of Rochester. He thus depicts the man, who, as Bourke Cockran says, is popular every day in the year except one, and that is election day: "He is a man of ordinary capacities, defective training, selfish disposition and somewhat coarse nature, who met with unexpected success; who was minded to take honors soberly, but lost his head; who had an instinct toward integrity, but failed to follow it; who was constrained by circumstances to profess many things he did not believe and some he did not understand. A more unheroic figure never posed for popular admiration. His career is unmarked by any act of self sacrifice or by any self achievement, and it is sustained by faults of conduct, many of which it is difficult to excuse, and some of which it is impossible to palliate. The best that can be said of him is he has done well for himself." And that is the picture of Grover Cleveland, drawn by a New York Democrat who knows him well.

Dana Nails Grover Down.

Perhaps the New York Sun nails Mr. Cleveland to the spoilsman's platform in the neatest style. This is from Uncle Dana's pen:

"Let Tammany have the local offices," comes as a command from Mr. Cleveland through his close and confidential friend, Mr. Dickinson, the chairman of the campaign commitee. Let the regular Democratic machine alone in city and state, is the admonition of the Democratic leaders who are nearest to Mr. Cleveland. That machine is constructed wholly on the "spoils system," as Mr. Doyle calls the Democratic system of rotation in office, or the theory that the offices belong of right to the party in power, and must be held by it if it is to discharge properly its duty to the people. Hence the announcement that Mr. Cleveland is in entire sympathy with this sound Democratic doctrine and will carry it out in practice, has inspired every Democrat to greater zeal in his behalf and made his election almost a foregone conclusion.

Cleveland Cash Running Low.

It has been estimated that Cleveland's nomination cost his Wall street friends and the millionaires who bask in his great personality $500,000. The cost of the anti-snappers' movement to kill off Dave Hill in New York was something like $300,000. It took a whole heap of money to set up the Cleveland pins in Pennsylvania. They began to spend the Cleveland cash at the Scranton convention in 1890 to beat Wallace for governor because Cleveland didn't want him nominated, since he was a Hill man. The cash that was used to purchase delegates for Pattison was furnished by Cleveland's rich friends in New York, and from the same source came the supply that was used by "Boss" Harrity to elect Cleveland delegates to the Chicago convention. Is it any wonder then that the Democratic national committee is now hard up and has to start ten-cent subscriptions under the bogus plea that the money is needed for rainbow service. Cleveland's friends went their limit on him in putting up the boodle to hoist him upon the party.

While Grover Winked the Other Eye.

Cleveland wrote to his friend, the pestiferous General Bragg, of Minnesota, prior to the Chicago convention in reply to the latter's tender of the nomination of the presidency: "I cannot, however, refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of president has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities that I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self assertion." Now at the very moment the great Grover was penning these words his friends Grace, Fairchild, Anderson & Co. were spending $300,000 in the state of New York to knock out Hill, and in order to keep the gentleman who wrote that he couldn't "bring himself to regard the presidency as something to be won by personal strife and active self assertion," while the ex-Cleveland postmasters and tide waiters were engaged in a fight to the death in striving to elect delegates for him. Oh, Grover, what a dissembler you are!

Cleveland and the Workingmen.

Cleveland was governor of the great state of New York for two years, and it can be said of him, now that his administration has been tested by time, that the commissions he appointed have proved worthless, and that he left less impression on the state government than the summer breezes that blew over Albany in 1884. His most notable act, the veto of the five-cent fare bill on a plea that a change in the charter of a corporation by a state that granted it violates the United States constitution, and on the plea that the elevated railroads of the metroplis could not afford to reduce their rate of fare, was rendered ridiculous during his presidential term by the companies, which reduced the fare of their own accord. This veto is one of the indictments the workingmen of New York hold against Cleveland. For two years he compelled them to pay a ten-cent fare on the elevated railroads. A Republican legislature had reduced to fare to five cents

Cleveland as an Office Seeker.

Cleveland still continues to harp on his old saw that "public office is a public trust." As a trustee himself Grover can be set down as an iridescent and supermindole success. Sheriff, mayor, governor, three times a candidate for president, and president for four years, it would seem that the "public trust" fever has struck Grover unusually hard. And yet Grover has hardened his heart against the professional politican. And how would it be strange if the people should harden their hearts against Grover because he is a professional office holder and a pestiferous and insatiable office seeker?

His Money on Harrison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Henry D. Grasse, the well known Republican leader of Harlem, who was one of the Republican candidates for city court judge last fall, and made a strong run in every district where he was personally known, has wagered $4,500 against $1,500 that Harrison and Reid will carry the state of New York.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

The *Century* Magazine will take up the Bible and Science controversy. In the November *Century*, Professor Charles W. Shields, of Princeton, answers the questions "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors?" with an emphatic *no*. He says: "Literary and textual obscurities there may be upon the surface of Holy Writ, like the sun, or rather like motes in the eye; but scientific error in its divine purport would be the sun itself extinguished at noon. Such a Bible could not live in this epoch." Professor Shields's article will be followed by one in the December *Century* on "The Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDLED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee is also Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, and drawing a good salary from that office. It is part of his official duty to make out the form of the ballots to be used in the new system of voting this fall. It has been discovered that the form he presented did not comply with the law, and there is danger that the whole election in Pennsylvania would be invalidated if this form were used. Whether this is a deliberate plan to have the vote of Pennsylvania thrown out of the Presidential election, or whether it is simply due to Harrity giving so much time to the Democratic campaign that he has no time to properly attend to his official duties, his dereliction is equally reprehensible.

ON THE WAY TO PARADISE.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are symptomatic of it. These are all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

The Hill and Tammany Democrats in New York find themselves in this unpleasant predicament. If Cleveland carries New York the whole Mugwump anti-Snapper pack will burden the air with their exultant shout that he did it without Tammany, owes Tammany nothing, and should repay it for its attemped treachery. On the other hand, if he loses New York, the anti-Snappers will set about to make Tammany a stench and a by-word among the Democrats of the country, as they tried to do at Chicago. They will do this in spite of the honeyed phrases of their organs and leaders at this time about "Hill's loyalty," and the "gratifying assurances that Tammany will not betray Cleveland."

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption*.

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

Sold by druggists, everywhere.

CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

The Tender Grandchild and a Well-to-do Old Gentleman of 72, Acknowledge Obligations.

The preparation that can be taken with safety and benefit by the tender infant, and that nourishes, strengthens, and cures the aged and infirm, is one that can truly be called scientific. Such a preparation was discovered by Dr. David Kennedy and named Favorite Remedy. It is prescribed and recommended the world over, by the medical profession, as the best medicine produced for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

This beautiful child whose picture is shown here, is the grandchild of Mr. J. E. Palmateer of Athens, N. Y., who had been cured of gravel in the kidneys and insomonia, (sleeplessnes) finishes his letter by saying:

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for our family. My little grand daughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar.

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y., finds himself at 72 years, suffering from neuralgia, felt tired all the time, weak, languid, poor appetite, and no ambition. Thought at his age nothing could do him any good, but like hundreds of other people in his condition tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and began to get better at once, and now feels as hale and hearty as he ever did.

It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves, and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelpha. 8 24-1 y

Ripans Tabules: standard remedy.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

HAY FEVER

Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by

DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cents.

A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfgr. 36 4t

WANTED—Good Canvasser; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. 36 3m.

EMPLOYMENT — TO WHOLESALE GOODS. Advertise and secure local Salesmen. Salary $50 to $100 per month. Expenses advanced. State salary wanted, also your preference for home work or traveling. Sloan & Co., Mfrs. 294 George St., Cincinnati, O. 39 2t

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Not like a BUSINESS COLLEGE
Not like a SHORTHAND COLLEGE
Not like a LITERARY COLLEGE
Not like a TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, but
THOROUGHLY and EMPHATICALLY
INDIVIDUAL AND ORIGINAL

Catalogue mailed for 4 stamps. Address NELSON ARTHUR MILLER, Pres., Elmira, N. Y. 40 4t

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yields at once to
DR. HOXSIE'S
CERTAIN GROUP CURE
Contains no opium. Causes no nausea. 50c.
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WANTED at once SALESMEN in every county for our Choice Nursery Stock and new varieties of
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Salary or commission. Steady employment. Send for terms.
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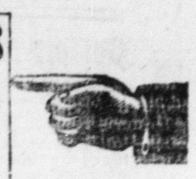
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

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N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and Intermediate points.

READ UP		STATIONS.	READ DOWN	
No 35	No 41		No 32	No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmore		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 39
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M	Clearfield	A M	
12 00	9 15		7 00	3 50
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 59
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 05
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Penie	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 39	Gilliintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 55	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M.		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 00
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	
7 30	8 55	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 20
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8 30 a m and 5.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.35 a m and 7. 30 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

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3 HORSE HEAD
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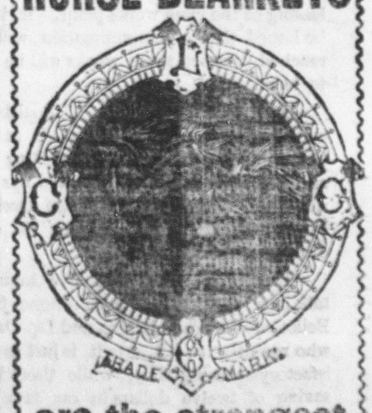

are the strongest and best.

Chase's
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are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—What lovely weather we have been having the past week. It is certainly the season called Indian summer.

—John Lambert, of Bellefonte and Miss Houser, daughter of William Houser, were married on Sunday evening, October 9th.

—Quite a number of young folks from Bellefonte attended the Christian Endeavor Society convention at Altoona last week.

—According to the latest reports there are still a few cases of diphtheria in Bellefonte but none of them are as yet considered dangerous.

—The time of the year is now at hand when the squeal of the fat porker and the dull rumble of the sausage grinder is heard throughout the rural districts.

—To-morrow will be Columbus Day. Let all the children in Bellefonte participate in the parade and exercises to be held in honor of the occasion.

—Last wednesday night the store of T. B. Budinger, at Snow Shoe, was again burglarized. It is not known how much in money value the robbers got.

—Lock Haven authorities are offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries in that city. They come high but they must have them.

—The Eden Musee, a ten cent combination of strong man, fat woman, funny dogs, etc., drew large crowds in Bush's Arcade hall for three days last week.

—John C. Miller is the most able of the two candidates for prothonatory and is growing in popularity every day. His election is certainly as good as assured.

—James Klinger died at his residence near Roopsburg on Monday evening. He was buried yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock interment being made in the Union cemetery.

—The work of remodeling the Presbyterian church is moving rapidly toward completion. It will then be one of the handsomest church edifices in Central Pennsylvania.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Grossman died at her home week before last near Tusseyville, at the advanced age of 73 years. Her husband, Mr. George Grossman, preceeded her about a year.

—Mrs. Van Zandt, better known as Sadie Harden, (colored) died at her home in Benzette on Tuesday of last week. The remains were brought to this place on Wednesday and buried Thursday afternoon.

—Rob. Woodring was severely burned by falling over a cask of hot metal at the Standard Scale works, at Valentines furnace last Wednesday afternoon. At this writing he is getting along as well as could be expected.

—The Bellefonte Cleveland & Stevenson club has put out a transparency in front of their headquarters and suspended a large flag over the middle of the street. This is about the only sign of a democratic headquarters in this county.

The times are said to be dull, but at the Eureka Grocery High St. Bellefonte, next door to Post office things move along as brisk as ever the reason is that they always act on the square. Call and see them once and you will go back again.

—On Tuesday evening of last week an impromtu hop was given in Bush's Arcade hall. It was an enjoyable affair and all credit for same is due John Bayard and Charles Cruse, the projectors. George Brandon, Jr., presided at the piano.

—Negotiations are now pending between the proper persons in Bellefonte and parties away from here relative to the leasing of the glass works plant. It is to be hoped that a consummation will be reached whereby these works will be put in blast.

—Mr. William Kuhn, of Boalsburg, while assisting Henry Gingrich at his threshing, was caught by a tumbling bar and before he could be liberated was terribly bruised and cut. He also received severe internal injuries making his condition very serious.

—It costs just $2.50 for a five minutes talk over the long distance phone from Bellefonte to Philadelphia and Dr. Dartt, who recently tried it, says it is just as satisfactory as being there, while there is a saving of twelve dollars in car fare. A great invention, surely!

—Arc lights will soon be placed in the stores of Montgomery & Co., Zeller & Son, Harry Schroyer, Racket Store Co., John Sourbeck, J. A. Aikens, B. C. Achenbach and James Harris & Co.. The employees of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company are now busy putting up the new line and making the necessary connections.

—George W. Zeigler, of Philipsburg, the republican candidate for district attorney, is a young man of most sterling worth and endowed with unusual ability as a lawyer. If elected, as he should be and as we believe he will be, he will make one of the best district attorneys Centre county has had for a long time. Therefore be sure and vote for Zeigler.

TO-MORROW'S JUBILEE.

How Bellefonte Will Celebrate Columbus Day.

Contrary to the way it for a while seemed Bellefonte will to-morrow celebrate Columbus Day in fitting and appropriate style. The celebration will be under the auspices of the public schools and will be participated in by not only all the schools in the borough but also the Academy, the schools at Coleville, the Forge the red school house, probably Milesburg, the G. A. R., the Odd Fellows, the American Mechanics, the Golden Eagles, Bellefonte and Forge Camps of P. O. S. A., Company B. N. G. P., and probably other organization.

Col. Amos Mullen has been elected as Chief Marshall of the parade, and Capt. S. H. Williams will have charge of the school portion of it. The Pleasant Gap band has been engaged for the entire day and it is likely the Zion band will also be present. There will be flag raisings at both the brick and stone school buildings, the former a gift of the O. U. A. M., and the latter of Gregg Post. Owing to the brick school grounds being the best location most of the exercises of the day will be held there.

The President's Proclamation regarding the day will be read by the Master of Ceremonies. Then the flag will be formally raised by the Veterans, with three cheers for "Old Glory;" the pupils will formally salute the flag, singing "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue" "My Country, 'tis of Thee" will also be sung in concert. Prayer will be offered by some minister of the town. Then will follow the rendering of the "Song of Columbus Day," composed by Theron Brown.

The address—"The Meaning of four Centuries" will be delivered by George Miller, a pupil of the High School. Miss Ella Twitmire will read the ode—"Columbus' banner," which was written for the occasion by Edna Dean Proctor.

John G. Love, esq., will deliver the formal address for the occasion.

The School Board, Principal D. O. Etters and many prominent citizens are taking part in the preparation of this programme and it will be a grand success.

The route of the parade will be about as follows:

All the scholars of the brick building, on East Bishop street, will assemble there at 10 o'clock in the morning. Following the Pleasant Gap cornet band, which has been engaged for all day by the Bellefonte school board, all these pupils will pass down Bishop street as far as the Catholic church, where they will be joined by the scholars of the Catholic church. From thence the procession will move to the corner of Bishop and Spring street, where they will be joined by the boys and girls of the Bellefonte Academy.

From thence the procession will pass to High street; up High to Allegheny, and out Allegheny to the stone building where it will be joined by those from that place. Then the line of march will be out Linn street to Spring; Spring to Lamb; Lamb to Thomas; Thomas to High; High to Allegheny; Allegheny to Bishop; Bishop to the brick school building, where the addresses are to be made and the other exercises of the occasion, as stated above.

The scholars of Bush's Addition, Coleville, Red school house, Valentine's works, Milesburg and other places will join the parade at different points along the route.

All told Bellefonte is going to have a celebration not excelled by any of the larger towns in the State and only eqaaled by a few. Now let everybody join in making the demonstration as imposing as possible.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

At a regular meeting of Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., held Thursday evening, Sept. 6th, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term of six months, D D G M, W B Rankin officiating:

Noble Grand, C K Hicklen; Vice Grand J B Strohm; Asst. Secretary, J C Meyer.

The following appointments were also made:

R S N G, W B Rankin; L S N G, J P Smith; Warden, H B Schaeffer; Conductor, Dr. W H Kochler, R S S, Geo. L Williams; L S S, W S Scholl; Chaplain, Rev. M O Noll; O G, William Showers; I G. Benj. H Schaffer; R S V G, J I Harrison, Jr.; L S V G, W H Millar.

After the installation a magnificent collation was served in the rooms of the lodge by B. C. Achenbach's assistant, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

DEATH OF MR. STEVENSON.

Samuel Stevenson died at his home at Port Matilda last Wednesday, October 12th at the advanced age of 68 years. Deceased had been ailing for a long time with chronic rheumatism but his death was hastened by a heavy cold recently contracted. He was buried on Friday, the 14th. A large concourse of people, among which were all the school children, followed the remains to their last resting place. An aged wife and seven children, the latter all married, are left to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father. Deceased was an uncle of W. Galor Morrison, Centre county's present recorder.

—All the fuss and muddle relative to the size and printing of the big Baker ballots is finally settled apparently satisfactory. The size will be 22x28 inches including the stub. It will require 70,000 ballots for Centre county. The *Watchman* has been awarded the contract for the printing of the same and already has commenced work on them. It is estimated that these ballots will cost the county About $1,000.

DEATH OF A CENTRE COUNTY SOLDIER.

Benjamin F. Harris, latet Company B. 148 Pa. Vols, died September 14, 1892, at the Soldiers Home, Leavenworth, Kansas. He came to the home of his brother Geo. W. Harris, in this county, where he enlisted and was enrolled August 15, 1862, for three years, and served the full term with the regiment to 1865, when mustered out. He was color corporal and was with his company in every battle that the company was in. He feil from a bridge October 25, 1864, while posting his guard in the dark, which caused a rupture that resulted in his death. B. F. Harris was well thought of by all his company. He had many friends in Bellefonte and Centre county. He was born December 17 1838, and died September 14, 1892, aged 53 years, 8 months and 28 days. He leaves a wife and three sons—Willard, John and Calvin; also two brothers—Nathaniel, of Sullivan county, and George W. Harris, of this county. All the members of the 148th regiment, Pa. Vols., speak well of the old soldier:

BURWELL'S TALK.

As announced in the REPUBLICAN last week Burwell, the boy orator, spoke in the court house last Thursday evening. He was advertised to give an address on temperance but he wandered from his subject and principally put in his time in harangueing democrats because they were democrats, and republicans because they were republicans. It is a well known fact that there are facts connected with both democratic and republican parties that, for the good of either, were better left untold; but while this is only too true, there are also facts in connection with the temperance or prohibition party that for the good of its cause, won't bear telling Therefore when a public orator gets on the platform to make a political speech he should never throw stones at his neighbors so long as he himself dwells in a glass house. As an orator Burwell is good, but some of his talk was not at all well timed and calculated to win converts to the cause he profesed to champion.

THIS INTERESTS YOU ESPECIALLY.

An eminent physician who has established the highest reputation as a specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, and whose name is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has resolved that if there are sufferers from any form of chronic or long standing disease who want medical advice free, they can have a carefully written letter of advice in regard to their cases fully explaining their diseases, etc., without charge. If you have not consulted a specialist in your particular disease, or if you have not been helped by your physician, do not give up hope until you have learned what Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th Street, New York, has to say about your case. If you write at once, you may be cured. Send for his symptom blank to fill out. Dr. Greene is the discoverer of the worldfamous nerve strengthener and restorative, Dr. Greene's Nerrura blood and nerve remedy.

WHEELMEN'S BANQUET.

On last Friday evening the Bellefonte Bicycle Club held their first banquet at Ceaders' Ice Cream parlors on Allegheny street. There were present President Mortimor Donohue, Captain Robert Hunter, Treasurer Fred Jackson and privates Edgar Burnsides, George Williams Joseph Mitchell, Lester Shaffer, H. B. Shaeffer, John Sebring, Edward F. Garman, Thomas Mitchell, Linn Harris, John Walker, Ed. Valentine and John Waite, all dressed up in their best "bib and tucker." The menu was quite extensive—almost as big as the appetites—and every one present did it full justice. Toasts were given by President Donohue, Captain Hunter and Thomas Mitchell. Others were called but did not respond. The "boys" had a good time and after they were all filled to the brim Captain Hunter took the crowd to Dr. Thompson and treated to the cigars.

TWO MEMORIALS.

Messrs. H. C. Quigley, James Laurie and Will Furst have been busy for some time past completing arrangements for the putting in the Reformed church of a memorial window to the memory of the late Martha Keller, who diel so suddenly a few weeks ago. The design will be an angel, a very appropriate emblem of the life and character of the deceased. The window will be ready about Christmas.

We are also informed that a fund is now being raised to put a memorial window or alter railing in the Methodist church in memory of Prof. D. M. Lieb.

—On Sunday night about 12 o'clock Miss Mary Gerrity, of East Lamb street died from quick consumption. She was 25 years old and was ill since last June. Being a pleasant young lady she leaves hosts of friends to moura her death. Among them are two brothers Patrick and Walter, and one sister, Miss Annie, who lives at home. The funeral took place Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Catholic church.

—Last Saturday the hardware store of McFarlane & Co., on High street was purchased by Daniel Irvin & Son, of Julian, the purchasers taking immediate possession.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Held in Memory of Prof. David M. Lieb.

On Sunday afternoon, October 16th, a beautiful memorial service in memory of Prof. D. M. Lieb, was held in the M. E. church. At 2.30 the hour for the opening of the service, the church was well filled with an audience, each member of which desired by his or her presence to pay a last tribute to the memory of one who by his life had endeared himself to one and all. The choir was composed of a large number of ladies under the leadership of Jacob Smith. The hymns rendered were all favorites of the deceased. The service opened by a pretty voluntary after which a hymn "The Half has never been Told," was rendered.

After the invocation and another hymn W F Reeder, Esq, delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life and character of their deceased brother and co-worker. Other address were made by W. I. Fleming, Thomas Donachy, Prof. Hosterman, H. H. Harshberger, Prof. Harrison, D. K. Hoover, D. F. Fortney and others. H. H. Harshberger, Calvin Ray, Lula Meek and Edith Cooke, were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the purpose of placing a memorial window in the church. After this was done the meeting was dismissed.

A CARD OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Public Schools of Bellefonte, Pa., held this 18th of Oct, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved friend and fellow-teacher, Prof. David M. Lieb; and

WHEREAS. It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had: Therefore be it,

Resolved, By the teachers of Bellefonte that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the most High, we do not the less mourn for our friend who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That, in the death of Prof. David M. Lieb, we lament the loss of one who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; one whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the hertfelt sympathy of this body of teachers be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend, and that they be published in the several county papers.

ELLA LEVY,
BELLA K. RANKIN,
ANNIE MCAFFERY,
G. W. JOHNSTONBAUGH. } Com
DAVID O. ETTERS,

ASSAULTED A KEEPER.

The following was clipped from the Huntingdon *Local News*:

On Thursday evening October 11th, about 7 o'clock, a prisoner in the State Reformatory at this place. struck J. W. Beyer one of the keepers, while in the school room. A class of forty boys were being brought into the school room by Mr. Beyer as the first class was being taken out by Mr. Kyle, one of the teachers. When the classes met on the corridor, two boys named Call and Billings threw their slates at Mr. Beyer, one of the slates striking him on the side and the other missing him. Beyer struck at Call with his cane when the latter took a piece of brick he had concealed under his arm and threw it at Beyer, striking him on the forehead, and when the brick fell picked it up again and struck the keeper on the right cheek, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound. Officer Kyle went to the rescue of Beyer and succeeded in keeping the seventy five or more boys under control. M. Beyer was dazed by the blows he received, but was able to walk to the office and report to Deputy Smith. He was taken to his home in this place, and will be able for duty in a few days.

Call is from Philadelphia, and was in the third grade. He was cross because he had been reported for bad conduct, and wanted to have revenge upon somebody. He chose his oportunity when he thought he would be assisted by the other boys.

DEATH OF FRANK STEELE.

On Friday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock Frank Steele one of Bellefonte's aged citizens died at his home on Thomas street. If he had lived until next Christmas Mr. Steele would have been 82 years old. Deceased was an axe maker by trade and for many years was employed at Mann's Axe works. Twelve years ago he was employed by Senator Meek to do odd chores around his house.

He was a great sufferer from dropsy and for several years past has done no manual labor. Three or four months ago he became confined to the house and since that time has been failing very fast until the end came last Friday.

Deceased was a widower, his wife having died several years ago. He leaves a brother and two sisters to mourn his death. Mr. Steele was a member of the M. E. church and lived a true christion life. The funeral was held on Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NO STYLE ABOUT JUDGE ORVIS

The Williamsport *Sun* in speaking of one of Bellefonte's most prominent and popular men said that there is no style about ex Judge Orvis. He dresses neatly in black, but not to attract attention, and no one who did not know him would pick out the modest, quiet looking man sitting at the table in the court house as one of the most able lawyers in the State. He figures frequently in big cases, of a criminal as well as of a civil character, and is usually successful. His efforts recently saved Banker Dill, of Clearfield, from heavy punishment, and his efforts secured the second conviction of Charles Cleary for the murder of Policeman Paul in Clinton county a few months ago. The Judge is a Democrat and leads his faction in Centre to victory whenever he gets well interested in a fight.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Mrs. James Pierepoint, of Pittsburg, is visiting friends in Bellefonte.

Col. Austin Curtin has returned from his three months' campaign at Homestead. His service seemed to improve his looks.

Irvin Underwood, now an employee in the railroad office at Clearfield, is spending a week's vacation at his father's home in this place.

Col. D. S. Keller is confined to the house by illness. Also is Mr. John T. Johnston. It is to be hoped the recovery of both may be speedy.

Mr. J. W. Rightnour departed Monday morning for Huntingdon where he goes to canvass for the Christy Knife company, he being agent for the company's knife combination.

W. T. Hillibish has severed his connection with the Bellefonte Supply House and is now off on a trip to Washington D. C., and Canton, O. If William finds a good opening for a competent workman in either of the above places he may permanently locate there.

Hon. A. O. Furst returned last week from his hunting expedition to North Dakota. He was one of a party of four gentlemen and the Judge has some glowing stories to tell of the game they killed. A 250-pound, 4-pronged buck, several hundred ducks, and smaller game in unlimited quanities is only a small part of the two week's proceeds. The trip seems to have done the Judge good as he is improved in healih and looks.

—We publish this week another communication which urges upon the people of the county the importance of electing an Associate Judge that shall represent the true sentiment of our people. The first communication seems to have called out the other and while they are in a striking degree non partisan we cannot but recommend them to the thoughtful consideration of all christian people. There are no officials that we elect that have the power to affect the morals of the community for good or evil so directly as the Judges of our courts. These officials should be men of the purest morals, the soundest judgment. The dominant party in this county have nominated for this important office C. A. Faulkner, of Philipsburg. A man who believes in the unlimited sale of intoxicating liquor; a man who has no regard for the sabbath day; a man who is conspicious as one who takes the name of God in vain constantly in all his conversations. Are these the kind of men a christian people want to make one of the Judges of the court? Then again he is the brother-in-law of Hopkins who was hung for murder in Feb., 1890 and who as all know committed that terrible crime while under the influence of drink And yet the lesson of this great calamity is lost on this man who still continues to drink toe much and favor the sale of that which has brought a lasting evil to those so nearly related to him. In view of all this, how can any honest man of whatever shade of politics fail to join the lead of those who urge the establishment of a pure court.

REDUCED RATES FOR COLUMBUS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order that people may take advantage of the coming holiday and the celebration of Columbus Day, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets at a rate of two cents a mile from all stations on the main line and branches, to be good going October 20th and 21st and returning October 22d.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 20, 1892.

Albert Austen, John Baothrust, William Colory, Geo. W. Cornelius, William S. Rirk, R. H. Newcomer. Nettie A. Neese Sadie Oswalt.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

—Jesse Cleaver, our candidate for County Surveyor, is one of the best in his profession in the county; has had years of practice. Vote for Jesse Cleaver for County Surveyor.

COUNCIL'S DOINGS.

Council convened in regular session on Monday evening. In the absence of President W. T. Hillibish N. Bauer was chosen President pro tem. The reports of the various committee were all in the shape of "progress."

The necessary quantity of vitrified brick will be ordered to repair the crossing on Allegheny street at Cherry alley.

A complaint was made regarding the bad condition of pavement at Brockerhoff House. Notice to repair same will be given.

The Finance committee was requested to report on some method to refund the borough bonds falling due April 1, 1893. This will necessitate the borrowing of over $100,000.

A new electric light is to be placed at the corner of Allegheny and Burnside streets and the present light moved to corner of alley between Logan and Burnside streets.

Hereafter the street commissioner and the superintendent of water pipes will be reqnired to give detailed reports of the time put in by them and of the men employed.

With the approval of bills council adjourned.

MOSHANNON ITEMS.

There was a certain man at Pine Glenn, who concluded to go to the show on Friday night at Moshannon. He started down the road to get his girl but when he came to her father's house he found she was not there and was afraid to go anywhere else. Why was this thus Levi.

There is a lady in Moshannon who says she has had chicken pox nine times and now she has it again.

William Kerins was very ill last Sunday we hope to hear of his speedy restoration to health.

Thomas Fye and John Smoke, have a big log job at Big Moshannon, there is some talk of starting a barber shop at the bridge they will be sure of four customers at least that is if they include the cook.

We noticed Jacksy Walker and Bob Mayes on our streets last Sunday did you see them Bella.

IAGO

REFRESHMENTS SERVED.

On Monday evening the regular meeting of Gregg Post was held and all business attended to as usual, which was nothing unusual. But after the first session was over came a second session which was somewhat unusual but which proved very enjoyable to say the least. It was nothing more nor less than a substantial supper furnished by Quartermaster Jones. About thirty-five members of the Post and a few invited guests was seated around the tables on which were spread abundance of the necessary to satisfy the inner man. The refreshments were greatly enjoyed by all present and the hour or more thus spent together proved a very enjoyable one.

GREGG POST, G. A. R.

All comrades of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., are hereby requested to report at Post rooms in full uniforms with white gloves and cane on Friday morning at 8.30 o'clock sharp to participate in the celebration of Columbus Day. By order of

G. B. BRANDON,
Commander

T. R. BENNER.
Adjutant.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

The most important astronomical phenomenon of the year will be the partial solar eclipse on the 20th of this month. If the day be clear the partial eclipse will be visible throughout the whole of North America. A little more than three-fifths of the sun's diameter will be obscured. The eclipse will begin at noon and last until 6 o'clock. Get your smoking glass ready.

—We always did say that a good team of republicans could do wonders and this fact is now very ably illustrated in the way Dale and Hamilton are forging ahead in the race for the legislature. But it is no wonder they are. The people of Centre county have attained to that stage of civilization when they appreciate ability and worth and will reward it accordingly, and that is the reason that Dale and Hamilton are going to both be elected by handsome majorities.

—The Columbus Day exercises to-morrow will begin at 9 o'clock, exercises being held in all the schools below the High School. They will continue only one hour, the children getting through in time to join the parade at 10 o'clock.

—A vote for Samuel T. Gray for Associate Judge will be a vote in the direction of temperance, good government, righteous interpretation of our laws and, above all, a vote for the right man.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE